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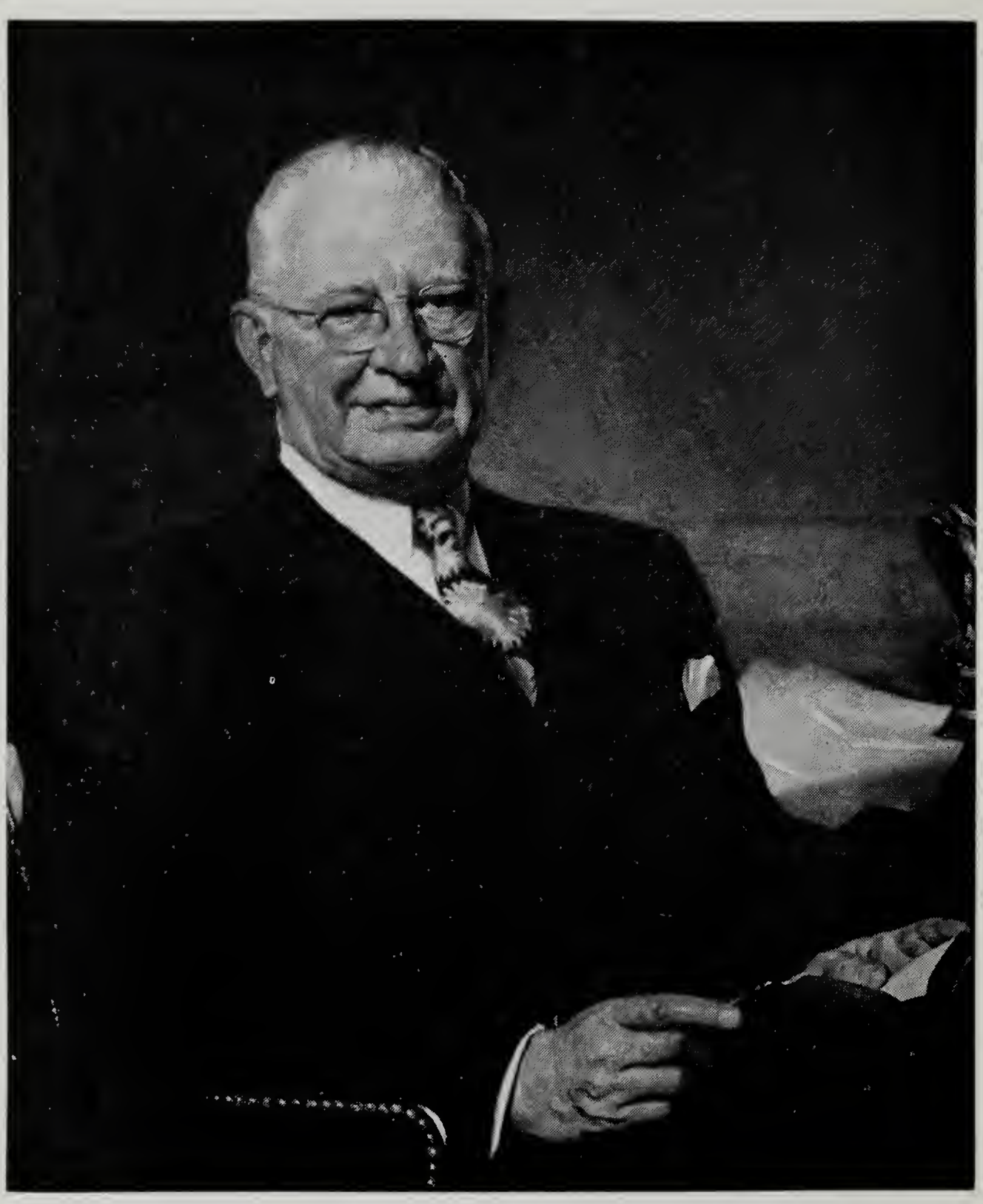

RICHARD LAWRENCE CAWOOD

WHO IS THIS FELLOW CAWOOD

A History of the Cawood Family

from

Johannes de Cawood (John Cawood) 1200
Hereditary Custodian of the
King's Forests directly
responsible to the King

Through direct descent down to
Richard Lawrence Cawood 1962

Complete genealogy of the straight line
of descent with names of all
the descendants in this line

Result of thirty years of intensive study
and research from the ancient family of
Cawood down to the present time

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PROLOGUE

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WHO IS THIS FELLOW CAWOOD

OVER ONE THOUSAND YEARS AGO, the ancient family of Cawood, whose origin is beyond the range of modern history, arose from the environs of the parish of Cawood, located in Yorkshire, England, the name first appearing in the English records in 935, during the reign of King Aethelstan. According to Edmunds' "History in Names of Places," London, 1869, the first syllable, Ca- means a hollow, also a field; the last syllable, -wood, is self-evident. Literally, therefore, the name is a place-name of Anglo-Saxon origin, and was first used to describe one who lived in a wooded hollow or field.

The name is first found in Yorkshire, England. About ten miles south and a little west of the City of York, West Riding, between the parish of Sherburn on the west, and the river Ouse on the east, lies the ancient parish of Cawood, now but a village. In this vicinity the Cawood family arose, and to this vicinity the name seems to have been confined for some centuries.

The town of Cawood is a place of ancient renown, and first looms into recorded history after King Aethelstan's victory over the northern invaders—when the pious Aethelstan, in celebration of his great victory over the Danes at Brunanburg, 935, gave the manor of Cawood to the See of York as a home for the Archbishop, and for that purpose Cawood was used by the prelates for some centuries.

Yorkshire, in northern England, in the 10th century must have been an unspoiled, beautiful vista, with its primeval forests and beautiful streams, their banks covered by abundant verdure, and with splashes of heather and wildflowers dressing the waysides in verdant loveliness.

At that time, cottages in the North Country generally consisted of a single room without division into compartments. Instead of a chimney and window, a huge hole was broken through the roof, for it seems that glass, if then used in English domestic buildings, was found only in the houses of the most opulent. The interior of these dwellings was worse than the exterior. The

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furniture of the nobility, even, was of the meanest possible description, and the ornaments which we consider a necessity and which are certainly a mark of refined taste, were then non-existent. The walls of the houses exposed the rough and rugged surface of the masonry, no attempt to cover them or hide their rough appearance was thought of. The internal accommodation of the rich was far below what is now found in the cottage of the poorest peasant. Beds were luxuries almost unknown, the castle of the baron rarely containing even a couple of these indispensable articles of modern household furniture. Even the rope bed had not yet made its appearance. There were no carpets nor rugs. Rushes were strewn on the floor and straw pallets served as resting places for the weary. Rocking chairs and antimacassars were as yet unknown.

The early history of Cawood is unfortunately involved in much obscurity. It has been through records at the New York Public Library, the Henry Huntington Library at Pasadena, the British Public Library of London, the College of Arms and College of Heraldry in London, as well as other places of record in London and elsewhere in England, that our Cawood has completed the line of descent of the Cawood family in America from the ancient family of Cawood in Yorkshire, England. Our Cawood has worked on this research for more than thirty years, and his father, Alexander Cawood II, had gained, through early reading, much information upon which later research was based. Slow and tedious has been the search, both on account of necessary translations from records in Latin and Anglo-Saxon, and because of those turbulent years during the 13th to 15th centuries, a period of much controversy in England, when different forces surged back and forth, resulting in the wars that followed—the Wat Tyler Rebellion (1381), the Puritan Revolution of 1603, the Civil War of 1642, and the Cromwellian Period when the Roundheads sacked palaces, broke open the prisons, pillaged the Houses of Government, burned public buildings, and destroyed all the public records and documents that could be found.

Visions of the days departed, shadowy phantoms
fill my brain;

They who live in history only seem to walk the
earth again.

Cawood

of

Cawood,

England

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observed a man may prophesy,
With a near aim, of the main chance of things
As yet not come to life.

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF THE TOWN, THE CASTLE, AND THE FAMILY OF CAWOOD

THOUSANDS OF YEARS have passed since the district which forms our story—Cawood, and the lower Vale of Wharfe and York—was in the grip of a great ice sheet which, in its relentless movements through the lapse of years, scooped out the valley, spreading debris of loose boulders, sand, and gravel far and wide over the lower vale of the Ouse to the district of Cawood, and beyond. This marvel of creation, the glacier, leaving in its wake a huge drift deposit, formed a natural bridge of earth extending from Stamford through York.

At that distant date, and for thousands of years later, even down to the Norman Conquest, this drift ridge was the only safe crossing place from the Wolds of York to the western Moors. Along its surface the Romans paved their military road, and over its course, in 1066, the Saxon Army, led by King Harold, was able to march to the great fight and victory at Stamford Bridge, and five years later the Norman Army, on its errand of revenge, after overcoming great difficulties, reached York by this same way. And so, through the cycle of years, this ridge, a product of the Ice Age, was the only crossway over the submerged lands between Tadcaster and the Humber River.

Cawood, but a half mile from the mouth of the Wharfe River, is our starting place. About the middle of the 11th century, a monk, one Benedict of Auxerre, sailed up the Ouse on his quest to find a suitable riverside place to build a monastery. He came to the vicinity of Cawood, and a short distance away, at a place called Selby, built a magnificent Norman church, in all majesty and splendor, on what previously had been a wild waste of marsh and fenland. Benedict has left us with a fine word-picture of the sylvan scene as it appealed to his mind on his first coming. With the freshness of the landscape before him, he described it: "A most pleasant place, covered as well with frequent groves as crowned with an ample tidal river like an earthly paradise (and only some ten miles from York). The intervening windings of the river are

A typical Yorkshire cottage of an early period.

covered on every side with woods and groves, which provide much beauty." More than nine hundred years have passed since that description was penned, but it can still be applied, word for word, to the district which forms our story.

The town of Cawood stands on the south bank of the Ouse. From ancient records we know that a manor house was erected there during the reign of King Aethelstan (924-940), and in the Norman period it was raised to the dignity of a castle. It was a place of resort for kings and their following during the Wars with Scotland. The great wood, Bishop's Wood, and the miles of heath and waste, stocked with wildlife, afforded all the pleasures of the chase.

A quiet treeless nook, with two green fields,
A liquid pool that glittered in the sun,
And one bare dwelling; one abode, no more!

Since the commencement of the family of Cawood is lost in obscurity, our story starts with Johannes de Cawood who, as early as 1201, in the reign of King John (1199-1216) held, by *grand sergeantie*, one plough land in Cawood, and was *hereditary* Custodian of the Kings forests between the Ouse and Derwent. Since the office was hereditary, we know the family existed long before that time, perhaps back through the reign of William the Conqueror, or earlier. Their office was an honorable and lucrative one, for "as forests are of great antiquity, so the care and charge of them was in England always committed to great and honorable personages." The obligation held by Johannes de Cawood was directly to the Crown, and he was probably not in sympathy with the barons who, in June, 1215, at Runnymede, wrested from King John the famous instrument known as the Magna Carta.

Continuing with our history of the Cawood family, the rule of Archbishop Walter de Gray (1216-1256) gives us the earliest material in detail. The records show that on the 13th of December, 1227, the Archbishop made the following exchange of land with John de Cawood, Archbishop's and King's Chief Forester—"a member of a family already established in gentility in Cawood," and his heirs: "We give him the toft (land suitable for residential location) which belonged to Hugh Noren and William Motte, the

toft of Hugh Brand and Peter Carectarius (the cartman), the toft late of Adam Forestarius (the forester), and two undivided portions of open land which we acquired of William de Sancta Pace, and a portion called 'Grescroft' in the west part of 'Fleteuro.' He gives us a toft late belonging to John, son of Dreng, a toft late of Adam Parvus (the little), a toft late of Ralph, the son of Roger, and two seylones belonging to the aforesaid toft, and all he has in 'Fleteuro'."

From Johannes de Cawood the line of descent continues. According to the record, the hereditary position of King's Forester continued in the Cawood family for over three centuries, and this fact is proof of descent of later Cawoods from Johannes de Cawood of 1201.

It was in the beginning of the 13th century that we find evidence of conditions at Cawood, both town and castle. At that time records were kept largely by the clergy, and were recorded in Latin. Scholastic learning, during the early centuries, was centered on Latin and theology.

> *"By Latin all knowledge was gained and taught, and passed from scholar to scholar, and from one nation to another."*

Before the time of the Saxons in England, Latin was the only means of communication and understanding between the great cities of Europe—London, Paris, Constantinople, Rome—and the humanists in England believed . . .

> *"That Latin was the center of study, the mother and cherisher of learning, its beginning and its strength."*

Since the ancient records of the Cawood family were in Latin, the deciphering of many of them has turned out to be quite a chore, requiring many years of patient effort. Many of the people at that time were unable to read or write, and the priests of the parishes were called upon to do this for them. This included the

recordation of all real estate transactions designating ownership, and the recordation of all purchases and sales, as well as other agreements and transactions that pertained to property. This was about the time that Latin and Anglo-Saxon were superseded by the English language. In this period after the exhaustive use of Latin, and before the English language came into common use, Anglo-Saxon was spoken and recorded. In some documents both Latin and Anglo-Saxon were used. Our Cawood has an original fife (or deed) written in Latin, and dated 1242, transferring a plot of ground in Yorkshire, and research dictates that this plot of ground is that located on what is now Fishgate Street in the city of York, West Riding, Yorkshire, England. A photographic reproduction of the original deed is shown.

It is interesting to note that such deeds were always written in duplicate, and the indentured edge, when cut, provided two copies, one for the grantor and one for the grantee. It is possible that from this practice the word "indenture" arose.

Translation in English of the original fife (deed) of John de Cawood, dated September 14, 1242, follows:

1. This agreement has been made between John de Cawood and Michael, son of Robert, son of Stephen; that is to say, the said John has given

2. and conveyed to the aforesaid Michael and his heirs his land which he holds from the Abbote of Sainte Mary at York in the street of Fishgate which lies

3. between the house of Robert, son of Stephen, and the street which extends nearby the church of Sainte Helen to have and to hold to the same Michael

4. and his heirs from the aforesaid John and his heirs freely and quietly, wholly and peaceably, by paying annually to the aforesaid

5. John and his heirs three shillings per year; that is to say, half at the feast of Saint Martin in winter, and the other half at Pentecost

6. and with every emolument and exaction to the said John pertaining. With the reservation that neither the said Michael nor his heirs the aforesaid land

7. shall sell or encumber or in any other way alienate without the assent and will of John himself or of his heirs.

8. On the other hand in return for this grant and concession the said Michael has released and quit-claimed to the said John and his heirs the land which

9. extends from the gable (end wall) of the house of Robert, son of Stephen, as far as the land which Robert Ullestii holds of Holy Trinity at York

10. beyond which the gate of Robert, son of Stephen, has been situated. And the said Michael has renounced all right and claim which he himself ever

11. or his ancestors or his heirs ever had or will be able to have in the aforesaid land with appurtenances, as in length

12. so in width excepting with the will and consent of John himself and his heirs to have and

13. hold to the said John and his heirs, by inheritance, wholly, freely, quietly and peaceably without any condition and impediment

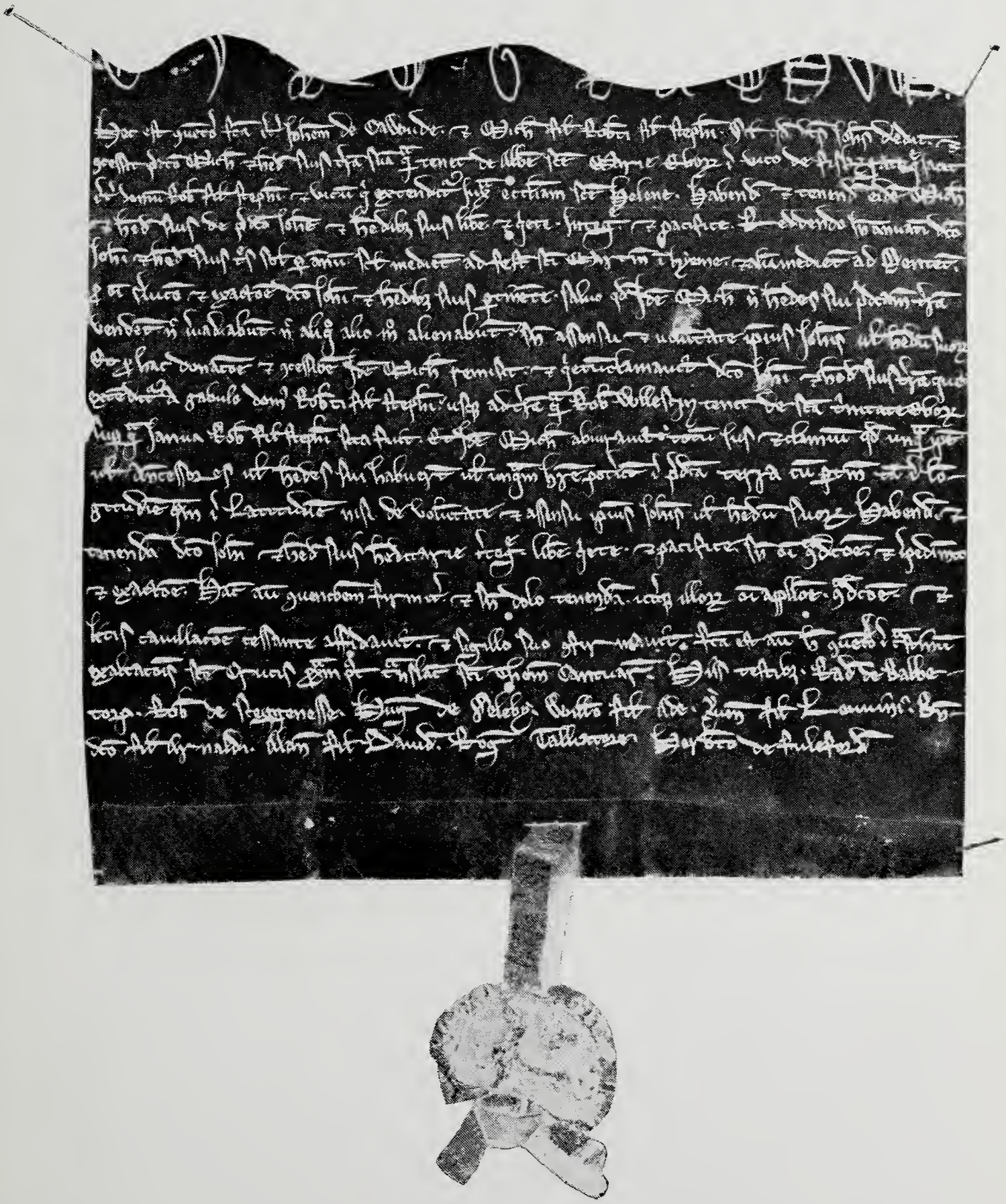
14. and exaction. Now this agreement firmly and without guile to be held both of them have confirmed with every term, condition and

15. with absence of legal subtlety with his oath and seal. Now this agreement was made on

16. the Exaltation of the most sacred Holy Cross the 23rd after the translation of Saint Thomas of Canterbury. Witnessed by Randall de Balbetorp,

17. Robert de Stepennessee, Henry de Seleby, William, son of Adam, ... son of L....., Benedicturs,

18. son of Arnald, Alan, son of David, Roger .....



Reproduction of Original Deed dated September 14, 1242

CHAPTER II

THE FAMILY de CAWOOD, in process of time, rose to become one of the first of the old Yorkshire families. In 1279, during the reign of King Edward I (1272-1307), David de Cawood, son and heir of Johannes de Cawood, had the keepership of the wood of Langwath. In 1304, this same David de Cawood held 600 acres, a wood and a moor in Cawood. In 1312, he held a third part of the town of Cawood in return for his service as keeper of the forest of Langwath, between Ouse and Derwent. During this long tenure of office as Keeper of the Wood, the members of the Cawood family were most liberally rewarded for their service. The fortunes and position of the family were undoubtedly greatly enhanced by David de Cawood. On the 28th of May, 1263, he was confirmed Abbot of Selby by the King, and ruled that monastery for six years.

Other Cawoods were prominent in the work of the Church. In York, 1279, Thomas de Cawood was Vicar of St. Felix. In the same year and place Will de Cawood was deacon. Another distinguished member of the family was William Cawood, son of John and Alice Cawood. He was Prebendary of Thorp before 1393, Canon of Ripon in 1407. In 1419 he, as Canon of York, founded St. Wilfrid for himself and his parents, John and Alice Cawood. He is described as a clever licentiate in law, and a great benefactor of the Church.

> *As early as 1389, he was sent to Parliament as a representative of the Church of York. In 1390 and again in 1391 he was one of eleven commissioners appointed to negotiate a truce between England and Scotland.*

The Church of Cawood, dedicated to All Saints, is first distinctly mentioned on the 13th of January, 1294, when John, son of David de Cawood, born on that day, was baptised therein the next day. A chantry is mentioned as existing in the church in 1299. There were two chapels, the one at the end of the south aisle belonging to the family of Cawood. Ruins of Cawood Chapel are visible at the rear. It is believed that the crenelation of Cawood Castle, converting the manor house into a castle and fortress, brought about the erection of the chapel. One of the bells at present in Cawood Church is a fine pre-Reformation bell, bearing the legend, "Sancte Andree ora pro noble."

TOWER OF CAWOOD CHURCH.

According to tradition, this bell may have been one of the spoils brought from Scotland by King Edward I and presented to Cawood Church as a momento of the long sojourn at the Castle of his wife and his court.

John Cawood, son and heir of David de Cawood, born at Cawood on the Day of St. Gregory the Pope, 1294, succeeded his father, David de Cawood, as keeper of the King's Forests, and in 1335 held 60 acres of land, with their appurtenances, in Cawood, for this service.

This last John had son John, who is mentioned as obtaining land from the king in 1350 (Edward III 1327-1377). This same record states that in 1365, John de Cawood, son of John, son of David de Cawood, gave five marks to the king for license to appropriate to himself and his heirs, a certain tenement in Cawood, and received the king's permission to enfeof (invest with fief or fee), a messuage (residence with attendant buildings) and a carucate of land (as much land as one team can plow in a year and one day, said to be about 100 acres), in Cawood, which Henry Acclom de Moreby and William de Hathelsey formerly held. In the same year he obtained a grant of additional acres of land for service as forester.

The straight line of descent from Johannes de Cawood to John Cawood, son of John, son of David de Cawood, appears in other early records. He died in 1390, when he held in Cawood a third part of the town of Cawood and three fishgarths (fish catch or trap) in the River Ouse there, and other lands there and in other places. This John Cawood was buried in the Church of All Saints, of Cawood.

CHAPTER III

CAWOOD CASTLE

FROM THE TIME of its earliest recorded history, the manor house of Cawood, later called Cawood Castle, had been the great feature of the town. At its beginning, the residence of the Archbishop, and then as an almost impregnable fortress, it was a place of more than ordinary importance. Old records indicate that the noble old palace-fortress was erected in 927, and that King Aethelstan built the first structure. Aethelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great, and the first Saxon king of all Britain. He succeeded to the throne in 924, and proceeded vigorously to build up the state on the foundations laid by Alfred. He conquered Northumbria and defeated the Celts and Danes at Brunanburg in 935. He was popular, as well as able, and was generous to the Church.

Just how and to what extent the Cawood family may have been connected with the construction of Cawood Castle remains in obscurity, but the records show that in 1403, John de Cawood, direct descendant of Johannes de Cawood, held the manor (or Castle) of Cawood. Archbishop Walter de Gray (1216-1256) was a great builder, and to him some part of the work has been attributed. History tells us that Archbishop Neville (1373-1388) "laid out much on it." But these came at a period too late for us to consider them in any other light than as restorers, for there are accounts of the castle, in something like a finished state, long before their time.

It was Archbishop Giffard who, in the reign of King Henry III (1271) obtained the King's license to crenelate his house, changing the simple manor house into a castle in the feudal sense. Before and about this time Cawood Castle was the frequent home of kings and queens and the highest nobility of the nation, and with these occupants it was necessary to increase the dignity of the old palace.

The domestic history of Cawood Castle during these periods was of national importance. As a residence and a hunting seat, the Castle was used on some notable occasions. Twice, in 1210 and 1212, King John visited it for the purpose of "hunting of the fox." The venison from Cawood Park seems to have been highly es-

teemed and was greatly in demand by the prelates of the Church and others of high position in the district. In 1255, the Castle was for a short time the residence of King Henry III and his queen Eleanor, who stayed there when on a journey to Scotland to pay a visit to their disconsolate daughter, Margaret, who had married Alexander III, the boy King of Scotland.

In less than a half century later Cawood Castle was destined to rise to greater eminence as a royal fortress—to become, in fact, the "Windsor of the North." In 1299, Edward I started for Scotland to subdue the Scotch, who were making desperate efforts to free their country from English influence and supremacy. He had been married to Margurete of France a week prior to the commencement of his journey, and was unwilling to separate himself from the fascinations of his young bride after so short a honeymoon, so he bade her not to remain in London "but to come to the north cuntre." Faithful to his command, the young queen journeyed north. Her progress was arrested, however, for one day, while at Brotherton, she gave birth to a prince, later known as Thomas de Brotherton. Tidings of this happy event were at once sent to Edward, then in Scotland, and

When the Kind herd she had so well farn,
Thither he went away to see hir and hir barn,
And with her he sojourned till she was purified,
Then eft agyn he turned, and till his ost hied.
The Queen with her sonne at Cawode lives she,
Till time come eft son on Ouse full ese.

From this time, for more than five years, the period occupied by Edward in subjugating the Scotch, the Queen mostly resided at Cawood, with Edward visiting her as often as he could.

All this time, "the magnificent pile of feudal grandeur," as the glorious old castle was called, was serving a double purpose. Within the walls given to the Church for the quiet secluded home of its prelates and for its own services, the Court was being held, a scene of gaiety and worldly distraction. In the silence of his chapel the Archbishop was praying for the safety of his monarch and the success of his armies, and ordering prayers and processions in all the churches of the diocese to be made in behalf of the King and his

army in Scotland, while in the courtyard of the castle, amidst a constant assembly of armed men, could be heard the merry laugh of the light-hearted young soldiers as they mounted their chargers and rode away to the scenes of death, charmed by the smiles of courtly dames, and impelled by the reputation of "noble dames and knightly sires"—

They burned the gilded spurs to claim,
For well could each a war-horse tame,
Could draw the bow, the sword could sway,
And lightly bear the ring away.
Nor less with courteous precepts stored,
Could dance in hall, and carve at board;
And frame love ditties passing rare,
And sing them to a lady fair.

And thus, in intermingling prayers and the clash of arms, the turbulent times rolled on, changing but little either as to hopes or fears.

Beside her Majesty the Queen, Prince Edward, later called Edward II, stayed at Cawood from the 12th to the 18th of July, 1304, and if the number of his retainers was at all proportionate to the quantity of ale provided, the fact that 83 quarts of malt appear to have been brewed will account for the multitude of men who,

Lay down to rest
With the corslet braced
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
They carved at the meal
With gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through the helmet barred.

In 1314, Edward II made a pilgrimage to St. Albans with the Queen and Prince of Wales, and passed over from Lincoln to York on his journey toward Scotland. There are detailed accounts of the preparations made at Cawood for the Queen, and also of the journey to the Castle. The King traveled in his own barge from Boston to Lincoln, the King and Prince Edward traveling to Carlisle, leaving the Queen to go on to Cawood, where John de Brent-

lingham, clerk, had been sent by the Treasurer of York, to prepare apartments in the castle for her reception. This chargé-d'affaires appears to have spared neither time nor expense in making the castle a residence worthy of his royal mistress. Nor did the Archbishop's officials forget to provide amply for the culinary demands of her Majesty and suite.

During the lengthened period of gloom and depression, while the King of England was at war with the Scots, Cawood Castle played an important part both as a feudal fortress and the home of a baffled monarch. Although the flames of war swept round it with all their destructive violence, yet it seems the castle was never the scene of actual strife.

Then on the land wild troubles came,
And stronger chieftains urged a claim,
And wrested from the old man's hands
His native towers, his church's lands.

Archbishop Grenefield died at Cawood Castle on December 6, 1315, which event caused the temporal affairs of the See to revert to the Crown. During the vacancy, which was prolonged by the factious opposition of the Italian interlopers, Thomas de Derby was made Custodian of the Manor of Cawood, a position he held awaiting the King's pleasure. The other manors of the Archbishop fell into other hands. William de Melton, one of the most notable men who ever occupied the throne of York, was the King's nominee as Grenefield's successor, but through the animosity of the Italians, who were then struggling for English benefices, Melton had to journey to Rome to implore that his confirmation might be made at once. However, it was not until two years had been spent in supplication that the obdurate Pope consented. Melton was consecrated on September 25, 1317, but it was not until the 8th of October that the Archbishop had the temporalities restored to him, and the Castle of Cawood was freed from the presence of the King's officers.

Thomas Rotherham, Archbishop of York, died in his palace at Cawood, probably of the plague, when he was seventy-seven years old. He was a great prelate, kindly, sensitive and learned. He died honored for his goodness, for his devotion to the Church and the

King, and for his love of people. He was honored for his long political service, as ambassador and chancellor, and his sixty years of service to the Church. At his death he left gifts of buildings, money and care to the Church, to Cambridge, to other smaller colleges and schools he had supported during his lifetime.

Archbishop Thomas Savage succeeded Archbishop Thomas Rotherham. Savage was a keen huntsman, and is said to have been an accomplished courtier rather than a dedicated prelate. He affected the grandeur of a prince, and loved feudal display. Under his administration the Castle of Cawood was converted into a hunting seat, and he spent large sums of money to keep it in proper repair.

We have now entered upon a period when the old feudal system had to some extent been destroyed by the rising power of a middle class which it had partially created. During the two centuries subsequent to the Conquest, the Norman Baron and his descendants had managed to hold the people in a state of serfdom, which decreased with the process of years, and was eventually frustrated by the wealth the people created for themselves by commerce and industry. And so it appears to have happened at Cawood. The Archbishop found it necessary to grant properties belonging to the Church to certain people of this middle class who, in course of time, became landed proprietors, thus raising the importance of the town in which their acquired property was located. History mentions several families as holding land in Cawood and, in this connection, states that "An older family comes before us, members of which attained to some distinction, the family de Cawood." It was undoubtedly at this time that John de Cawood became the owner of Cawood Castle and all of its appurtenances since, according to record, "In 1403 John de Cawood held the Castle of Cawood and a piscary in the river Ouse." He married Isabella, and another record states, "In 1429, Isabella, who had been the wife of John de Cawood, of Cawood, held divers lands in Cawood for service as custodian of the forests between Ouse and Derwent."

Cawood Castle was notable for the lavish manner of entertaining by its prelates, but the climax of feasting was reached at the great feast given by Archbishop George Neville when he was in-

stalled to the Archbishopric in 1466, (during the reign of King Edward IV). The name of Archbishop Neville is intimately connected with the history of Cawood Castle, not so much as a builder, but as a hospitable potentate. He was admitted to the dignity at a very early age, and on the 6th of September, 1464, the pall was delivered to him in Cawood Castle, in the presence of his brother Richard, Earl of Warwick, "the King maker," and John, Earl of Northumberland, by John, Bishop of Lincoln, who had been specially appointed by the Pope to invest him. It appears to have been the custom for each Archbishop to provide a sumptuous entertainment at his installation, and the magnificent Neville was determined that the feast which should commemorate his induction should be one not likely to be forgotten. On the 15th of January, 1466, the feast of St. Maurice, he was enthroned, and on the following day he made the great banquet at Cawood Castle. The Menu, as taken from Leland's "Collectanea," is given here as a surpassing specimen of a mediaeval feast.

In Wheat	300 quarters	Pygges	2000
In Ale	300 tunne	Plovers	400
Wyne	100 tunne	Quayles	100 dozen
Of Ipocrasse	one pype	Of Fowles called Rees	200 dozen
In Oxen	104	Pasties of Venison colde	4000
Wylde Bulles	6	Parted dishes of Gelly	1000
Muttons	1000	Cold Tartes, baked	4000
Veales	304	Cold Custards, baked	3000
Porkes	304	Hot Custards	2000
Swannes	400	Curlewes	100
Geese	2000	Egrittes	1000
Capons	1000	Stagges, Bucks and Roes	500 and more
In Peacocks	104	Pykes and Breames	608
Mallards and Teales	400	Porpoises and Seales	12
In Cranes	204	Hot Custards	2000
In Kyddes	204	In Bittors	204
In Chyckyns	2000	Spices, sugared dilicates and wafers	plentie
Pigeons	4000		
Conyes	4000		
Heronshawes	400		
Fessantes	200		
Partridges	4500		
Wodcockes	400		

England, in the 1400's, was growing in national strength and stability. In spite of class distinction and divisions of dialect, the English people were close to one another, all having common interests, traits and beliefs, and one religious faith. The Church was part of every interest in England—schools, trade, building, laws. The power of the Church was visible everywhere. The Cathedrals set the skyline, and the sound of church bells was heard constantly. The English calendar was governed by Saints Days—Whitsuntide, All Soul's Day, Easter, and Christmas.

The Norman invasion had brought England into the main stream of eastern culture. While the Scandinavian dialects and the Saxon tongue made a permanent impression on the new English language coming into use, for 200 years Norman French remained the polished language, and Saxon became simply the everyday speech of the unlettered. Now, in the 1400's, an English language was taking form, but many words, even in our modern English of today, were lifted bodily from the Scandinavian and Saxon language used even before the Norman period.

By the 15th century much was being written in English—laws, wills, government papers, letters and business papers, sermons, poetry, songs and ballads. Chaucer probably spoke French but he wrote in English, and thought English the proper language for his poetry. Wycliff's writings gave English greater standing. In 1477, in Westminster, Caxton published the first book printed in English, and in 1484, by a decree of Parliament, England's laws for the first time were published in English.

During the latter half of the 15th century, England was haunted by the fear of another civil war. Henry VII, when he took the throne in 1485, and the Tudor kings following him, were beset by two fears—their right to the throne, and the need of a direct descendant who had the strength and power to hold the throne.

Henry VIII, succeeding to the throne in 1509, when not yet 18 years old, dispelled at least one of these fears. He ruled by lawful succession after his father. Bluff King Hal, as he was called, was popular among the people of his kingdom. He was young and handsome, like a prince out of a fairytale. In point of accomplishment he was one of England's great kings. He was most adept at

wrestling, running, in hunting, and at jousting. He had great learning (at seventeen he knew Spanish, French, Italian and Latin). He was adept at all things physical because of his radiant, flashing strength, and he spent many hours in serious discussion with learned men of his kingdom. He had the directness of the Tudors, and the shrewdness of his grandmother, Margaret Beaufort (progeny of John of Gaunt and Katherine de Roet). He had in him the blood of the House of York and of the Woodvilles; that of Edward IV; he cherished learning and education, and had a strong love for books and paintings. Henry VIII was endowed with the same deep feeling for perfection in living.

Much has been written about the life and loves of King Henry VIII—how, in 1531, after more than twenty years of marriage to Queen Catherine of Aragon (who had been the widow of Henry's brother Arthur, Prince of Wales), he abandoned her, for he had become enamored of Anne Boleyn, a Lady of the Court. His marriage to Catherine was annulled in 1533, and he secretly married Anne, and only a short time later Anne presented him with a daughter, who was later to become Queen Elizabeth I—how he beheaded the lovely Queen Anne because of her folly and betrayal—about his third wife, Jane Seymour, Lady in Waiting to Catherine and to Anne Boleyn, the only one of Henry's six wives to present him with the long awaited son and heir, Edward VI, who succeeded to the throne when only nine years old, and reigned for a brief six years. Anne of Cleves was Henry's next wife, whom he married for political expediency and divorced after just six months. And next in line, red-headed Catherine Howard, with whom he stayed at Cawood Castle when she was a fair young bride, before the breath of suspicion had fallen on his astonished ears. When the tale of her intrigues was unfolded, the bewildered Henry spurned the woman on whom he had lavished all the fondness of his sensual nature. Her execution was ordered and carried out, as well as that of three of her paramours.

During the early part of Cardinal Wolsey's career, Cawood Castle fell into disrepair, due to the Cardinal's devotion to temporal affairs and his neglect of his diocesan duties. He resided mostly at the Court, but when he fell into disgrace and was ordered to his northern home, no sooner did he arrive within the Castle walls than the keen eye of the man "whom nature and habit made

decisive and prompt in all circumstances," saw the neglect of the Castle resulting from his absence, and determined at once to restore the noble palace to its former grandeur. He was a man who had swayed kingdoms and empires, and his spirit could not be caged in deserted and crumbling halls.

1936356

Wolsey's decline began when he lost favor with the king—Henry VIII—for his failure to obtain the Pope's permission for Henry's divorce from Queen Catherine. Wolsey was driven from the Court, and it was then that he retired to his diocese in York, and later, in 1529, proceeded to Cawood Castle, which was within seven miles of York. He was accused in Parliament of misuse of his powers and, while still at Cawood, was arrested for high treason in November, 1530. The King ordered Wolsey to London for trial but, falling sick and weary by the way, he died at Leicester Abbey.

With the downfall of Wolsey much of the glory of Cawood Castle departed. Edward Lee, Wolsey's successor, converted it into a prison for the reception of captives taken at the battle of Solway Moss, November 24, 1542. Lord Gray and three other Scotch noblemen were delivered to the Archbishop, who detained them at Cawood Castle. He received no assistance, nor did they from their friends, and the Archbishop found himself "constrained to give them both coats and gowns and other things." He wrote from Cawood on August 20, 1554, entreating to be relieved of his costly charges.

And if amidst a scene, a shock so rude,
Some native blood was seen the streets to dye;
A traitor only fell beneath the feud;
Here all were noble save nobility;
None hugg'd a conqueror's chain, save fallen chivalry!

. . . *Byron*

The conflict for authority between the State and the Papacy, between London and Rome, had gone on since the Norman Conquest. In 1380 Parliament forbade the giving of benefices "to divers people of another language, and of strange lands and nations." Ten years later, a papal excommunication "cast out the English with a great curse." So, for centuries, denials of temporal authority to the Church continued until, in the 1500's, during the

reign of King Henry VIII, a revolution was accomplished, and a separate Church established, with the King as head. England was determined to manage its own affairs, both temporal and spiritual. Through all the dispute the Church Eternal stood unquestioned:

"God's voice—the one guide into an eternity of joy."

CHAPTER IV

THE TOWN OF CAWOOD

THE TOWN OF CAWOOD, as it is now, is one of great antiquity. Most of the present buildings, although 500 or 600 years old, are chiefly of brick and very picturesque, with their double string courses, cornices, quaint porches and mullions. The main streets are narrow, as in all old places, the many courts, bye-paths and passages leading one into curious nooks and corners, presenting many charming features of an era centuries past. Built into the walls all over the village are to be seen fine chiselled stones from the Huddleston Quarries, in the first instance used in building the castle. Time has tinted this stone into a soft, silvery gray, and given it hardness and durability.

The castle and palace are now partially in ruins, and there are fragmentary remains of foundations which seem to indicate a much greater area than presently appears. The great gateway is still intact. Over the west front of the arch runs a dado embellished with eleven shields of armorial bearings, over which is the principal window. Above the inner arch of the gateway is a beautiful mediaeval oriel window of four bays, each divided into four panels, and each of the four panels at the base contains a shield of arms. On the right of the gateway is a large brick building supposed to have originally been the chapel, lighted by six late Edwardian windows. It formerly contained an upper floor said to have been the banqueting hall of the archbishops. Only these fragmentary remains of Cawood Castle, mouldering relics of its former greatness, now exist, but the walled and moated enclosure can still be traced.

Street scene in the ancient town of Cawood

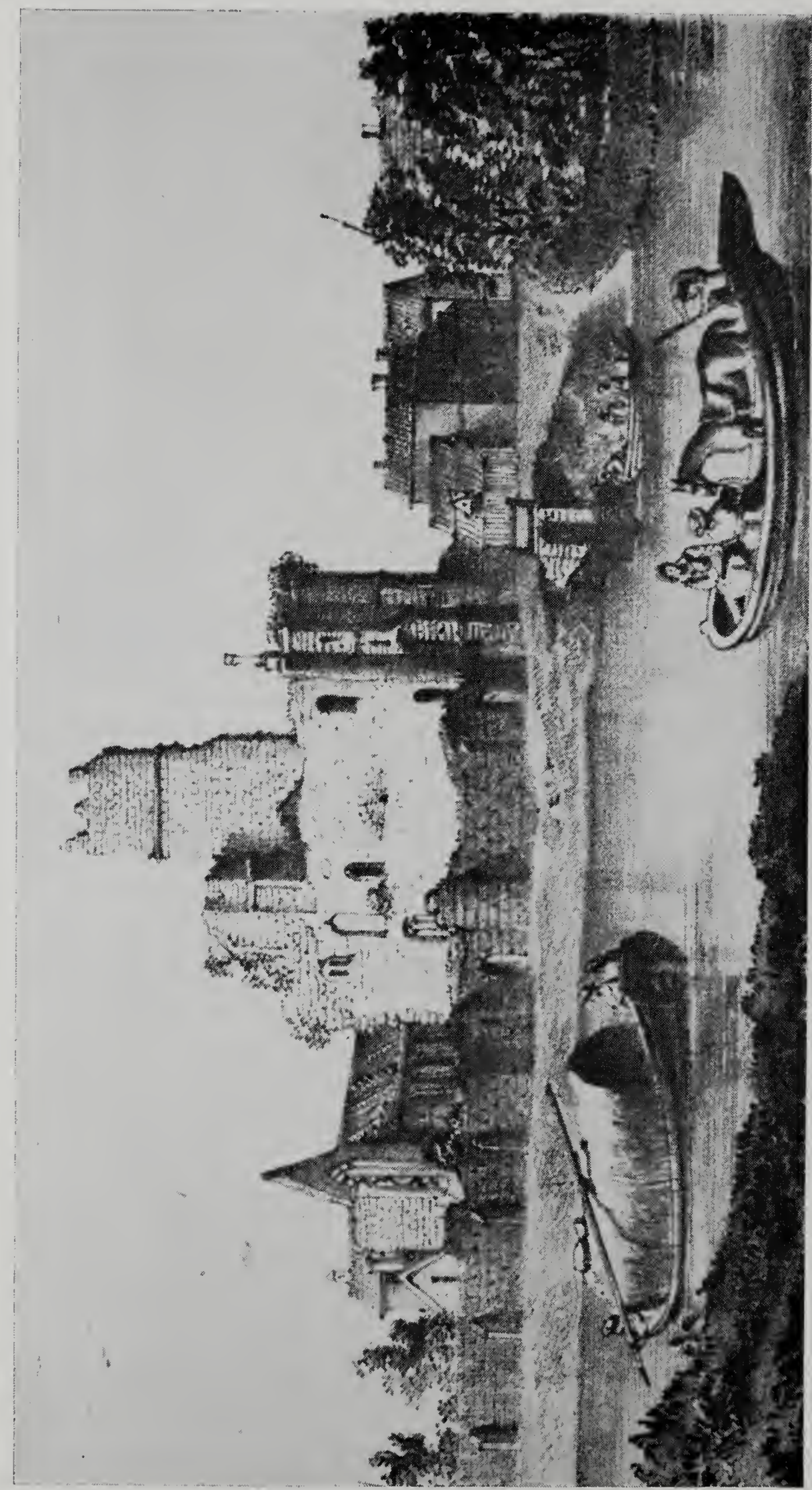
MONODY on the RUINS OF CAWOOD CASTLE

Mournful, dreary, wasting, crumbling, emblems of a time gone by,
Once in power and once in beauty, prostrate now in wreck ye lie;
From the day the noble Saxon gave the land for God's good grace,
To those days some centuries onwards, when the Saxon's tortured race,
Bursting wide the bonds that galled them, uttered loud the freeman's cry,
"In the wreck of tyrant kingcraft, let the tyrant's prison lie!
Now the chains that bound our fathers, forged alike by king and priest,
Are the silken threads of freedom, as for ever there have ceased
Through our England's fair dominion all the terror of a throne,
And the haughty prelate's mandate, and the serf's unheeded groan."

And yet around the towering pile some milder memories grow
Of gallant men and noble deeds that set the heart aglow—
Of some good priests who strove on earth for man's eternal joy,
Who to the poor man and the peer like justice would employ.
Who strove to raise the crouching slave,, who tamed the warrior's pride,
And taught alike to all around how Christ for each had died.
Though blood-stained are these hoary walls, though fouled with every crime,
There lingers still the memory of good done in their time;
The deeds of pious Gray yet speak how he with gentle hand
Rebuked the wrong, and in the right poured blessings on the land.
There lingers, too, 'neath fancy's eye that strangely blended scene
When Cawood's ancient halls became the palace of a Queen;
And the once solemn stillness of an aged bishop's hearth
Gave place to dance of stately dames, and the loud song of mirth,
And laughing eye, and crimsoned cheek, the pious homily
Foorsook for bright romance of love and tales of chivalry;
When to the cloistered courtyard came from near and far away,
Not monks to tell their beads in woe, nor priests to kneel and pray,
Nor prelate in his worldly pomp, a priest much less than lord,
To slay the trembling vassal with anathema or sword;
But mail-clad knights of angry mood, young squires who fain would sing
Their love-songs to their ladies bright, their fealty to their king,
Would kiss their hands in wanton joy, and maiden blushes crave,
Then gaily march away to death, and an unhallowed grave,
When our great Edward called them forth, and bade them tarry not,
But hie with him revenge to wreck upon the treacherous Scot,
Then how the people came to mourn at mighty Wolsey's fall,
How the loud prayer "God save your Grace!" burst forth from one and all
Of the three thousand fervent hearts who watched on that sad day
When York's proud Card'nal in disgrace, a captive went away.

No more in lust of worldly power, a worldly church shall call
The yeoman from his daily toil, the baron from his hall,
To kneel in serivtude and beg in that long suppliant train
The right to win their children's bread upon their native plain;
And never more shall vassal brow sink 'neath the cruel shame
Of chattel held by Holy Church, and held, too, in God's name;
For England's Swords and England's laws have shown this to be true—
" 'Tis best to do to others as you'd have them do to you."

Roll weary years, march warriors gay, go die in battle's strife!
Weep, ladies, weep, think of your loves, and wear a broken life;
Go, Queen, from grandeur to despair, 'tis but an earthly doom,
The morn may rise in splendour yet the night set in black gloom;
Your kings are but of earthly mould, but units of our clay,
Your priests are but the tools you use to wreak a soul's dismay;
Your halls are but of crumbling dust, your power the people's will,
And they shall tell the destiny they mean you to fulfill.
Come, then, with me and gaze awhile on this decaying scene,
You know what things are now, but think! Just think what they have been
And from these mouldering stones now learn, with all the force ye may,
A nation lives forever, and a king but for a day!



Ruins of Cawood Castle

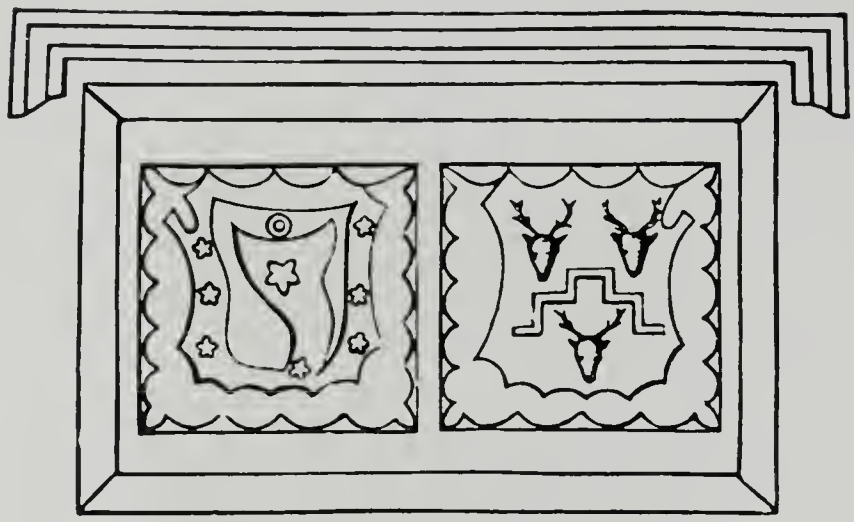
CHAPTER V

AT A RELATIVELY EARLY DATE the Cawood family was granted a coat of arms. These arms are described as follows: Cawoode—Per Chevron embattled, sable and argent, three harts' heads caboshed, counterchanged.

Original Coat of Arms of the Family de Cawood

The John de Cawood referred to on page 31 who, in 1403, held the Castle of Cawood and was Lord of the Manor, and whose wife was Isabella, was the father of Margaret Cawood, who became the wife of Richard de Acclom. At the east end of the south aisle of Cawood Church, at present open to the churchyard, but formerly in Cawood Chapel, there is a panel bearing the impaled arms of Cawood and Acclom. The coat clearly indicates a marriage between the families of Cawood and Acclom. This inter-marriage between the two families is known to have taken place for, according to the record, Richard, son and heir of Rauff Acclom, married Margaret, daughter and heir of John Cawood. Another record taken in 1424 states that Richard de Acclom of Moreby, armiger (entitled to bear a coat of arms), and Margaret de Cawood, daughter and heiress of John Cawood, held messuages, lands, and tenements in Cawood.

Shown is a facsimile of a tracing which our Cawood made when visiting Cawood Church thirty years ago, from a stone panel on the exterior wall of Cawood Chapel. This carved stone bears the combined arms of the Cawood and Acclom families.



Panel of Arms, *ante* 1400.

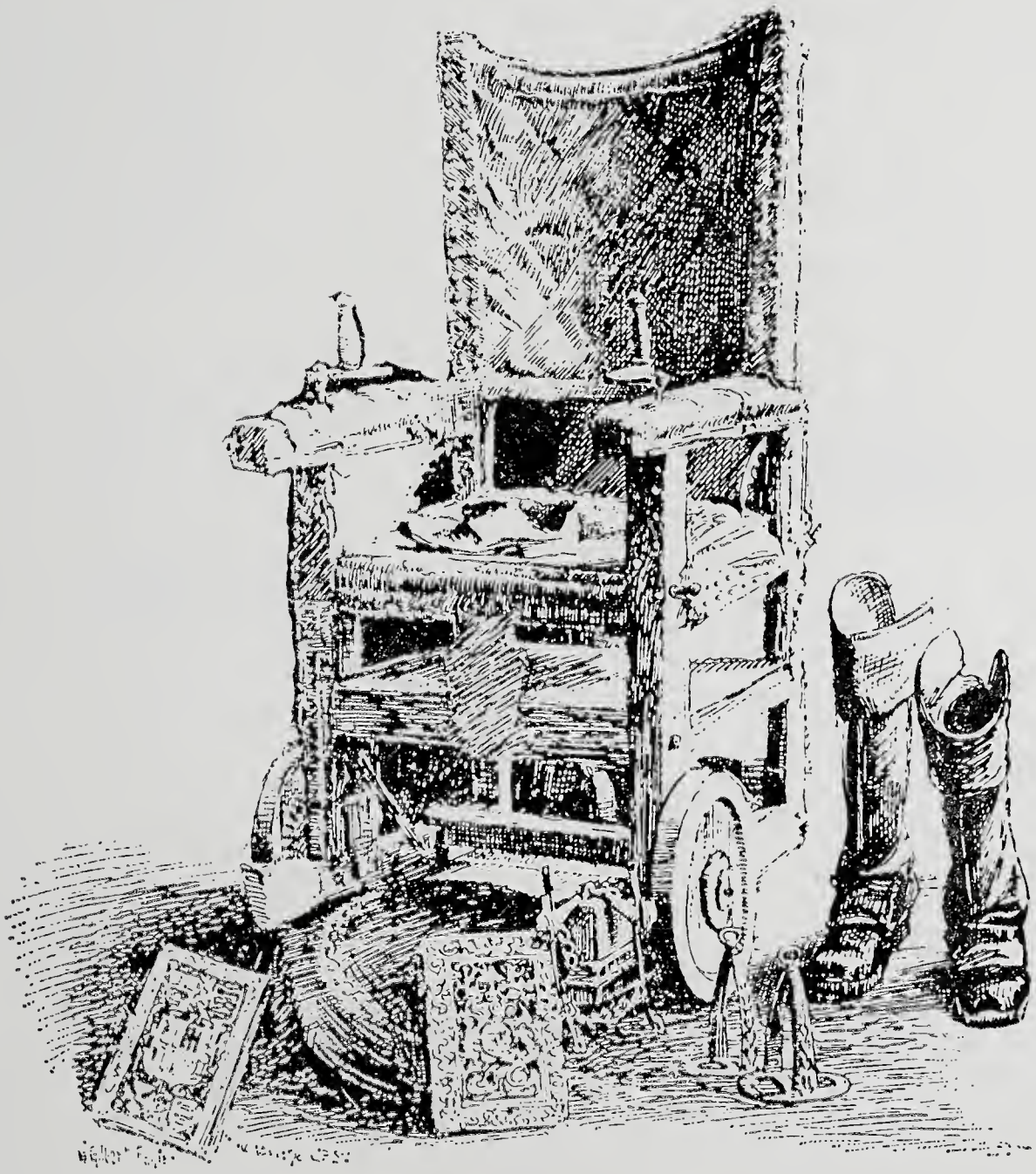
ACKLOM *impaling* CAWOOD.

The John Cawood mentioned earlier, who was Lord of the Manor in 1403, was also the father of Peter de Cawood, who is in the direct line of descent and the ancestor of our Cawood. In 1449, Peter Cawood, armiger, held in Cawood one capital messuage, 66 acres of land, 11 acres of meadow, 14 acres of pasture, 12 messuages, 10 tofts, and a windmill.

In 1426, Peter de Cawood was ordered and appointed by the King's Council for the safe conduct of divers hostages of James, King of Scotland, from the Tower of London to the city of York, and there to deliver them to Sir Richard Nevyll.

Peter Cawood was succeeded by his son and heir, John Cawood who, in 1454, held in Cawood 16 messuages, 14 tofts, 1 windmill, 80 acres of meadowland, and 20 acres of pasture there. This John Cawood married Agnes Fairfax, daughter of Sir Richard Fairfax, of Walton.

Before this time the office of King's Chief Forester, which had been held by the family of Cawood for over 300 years, had passed



Fairfax Chair, the master's boots and accoutrements

to Thomas Aunger, son-in-law of John Cawood, and along with it some of the property which the Cawoods held in Cawood by virtue of their office. The records show that in 1425, Thomas Aunger of Redeness, held land and divers messuages in Cawood, 120 acres of land, and 3 messuages called East Place, West Place, and Guddefer Place, in Redeness, and 2 acres of meadow in Ussefleet. Thomas Aunger had married Alice, daughter of John Cawood, who would be his cousin, since Isabel, sister of the John Cawood mentioned above, had married Robert Aunger, father of Thomas Aunger. In 1455, Robert Aunger held in Cawood 5 messuages, 3 tofts, 66 acres of land, and 4 acres of meadow; and in 1463, Thomas Aunger, son of Robert, held lands and tenements in Cawood as Custodian of the forests between the Ouse and Derwent.

> *"The notable family of Cawood remained one of great prominence in the district for over 500 years."*
>
> *Author—Edmund Boggs*

Cawood

of

London

CHAPTER VI

CONJURING A VISION of London as it was in the 15th century brings to mind a startling picture of lofty towers, dark walls, and a bright sweep of river, all outlined against a background of bright blue sky. Medieval London lay along the meandering Thames, extending a mile or so along the banks of the river. It would seem, in all, like a crowded city within walls, with narrow streets, lanes and dark alleys. In that period, in London, there were probably 50 to 60 thousand people. London was the largest city in England, about five times as large as the second city, York, in northern England, and containing more people than the next four in size, York, Norwich, Chester, and Bristol taken together.

London, then as now, had the feeling of greatness—its size, its wealth, the seat of government in England, the residence of kings, nobles, and bishops, and its ever-expanding business . . . in wines, minerals, coal, fish, grain, silk, carpets. It was said that in 1490, London had two hundred master goldsmiths. There were the London Silver Vaults with priceless pieces of Georgian silver and antique silver of an earlier age. Citizens traded in rare tapestries, paintings and many other objects of art.

The Thames River, as an outlet for the commerce of 15th century England into the Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, and the Mediterranean, made England rich and London famous.

About this time, in the latter years of the 15th century, some of the male members of the Cawood family left Yorkshire and established themselves in London, there to seek their fortune. One of them, John Cawood, became famous as the Queen's Printer in the middle of the 16th century. This John Cawood was the grandson of the John Cawood who married Agnes Fairfax, daughter of Sir Richard Fairfax, and is our Cawood's ancestor. The records state that John Cawood, Queen's Printer during the reigns of Queen Mary I (1553-1558), and her half-sister, Queen Elizabeth I (1558-1603), was a direct descendant of John de Cawood, King's Forester, in Yorkshire, and is described as having arms of the de Cawoods of Cawood, near York.

Through research by our Cawood, on a visit to England in 1958, it was discovered by R. P. Graham-Vivian, Earl Marshall's

Secretary at the College of Arms in London, that on May 3 and 4, 1557, during the reign of Queen Mary I and Philip, a Grant of Arms was made by Gilbert Dethick, Garter King of Arms, to John Cawood, Gentleman, he being "descended of an ancient house undefamed bearing arms, nevertheless he being uncertain in what manner he should bear the same," etc. This Grant was more in the nature of a Confirmation of existing arms, with some difference to show where they were put on a clear footing. The Arms granted were, "Per chevron embattled sable and argent, three stags' heads caboshed counterchanged, all within a bordure party per fess charged with ten trefoils, all counterchanged of the field." In the Visitation of County York, made in 1530, the same arms but without the bordure, appear for "Cawood." This bordure was probably the difference added for the Grant to John Cawood, "Royal Printer", in 1557, for there is a postscript: "This bordure was added to the ancient coate at their coming to London, for before they did bear no bordure nor charge thereon." In the same place there is this comment: "The Cawoods, once Lord of the Manor of Cawood, near the cittie of York, although the Castle hath anciently been of the Archbishop." The arms have been carried on down through the ages.

It is interesting to note that all arms granted consist of what is shown on the shield. The shield itself may be of any shape or form. It is simply what is shown on it that counts.

To get back to John Cawood who was Queen's Printer in the middle of the 16th century. According to record, John Cawood was an original member of the Stationers' Company, and a bountiful benefactor to them, and was appointed upper warden in their charter granted by Queen Mary I, and Philip, 4th May, 1556. He was chosen Master in 1561, again in 1562, and in 1566. Philip (King Consort) was king of Spain, and son of Emperor Charles V.

John Cawood exercised the art as Queen's Printer three or four years before a patent was granted him by Queen Mary. By the patent John Cawood was constituted Royal Printer and Crown Publisher, and was granted certain monopolies and privileges.

Arms of John Cawood, Royal Printer and Crown Publisher

Patrons there are, and governors, from whom
The greater aid and guiding orders come;
Who voluntary cares and labours take
The sufferers' servants for the service' sake;
Of these a part I give you . . . but a part;
Some hearts are hidden, some have not a heart!

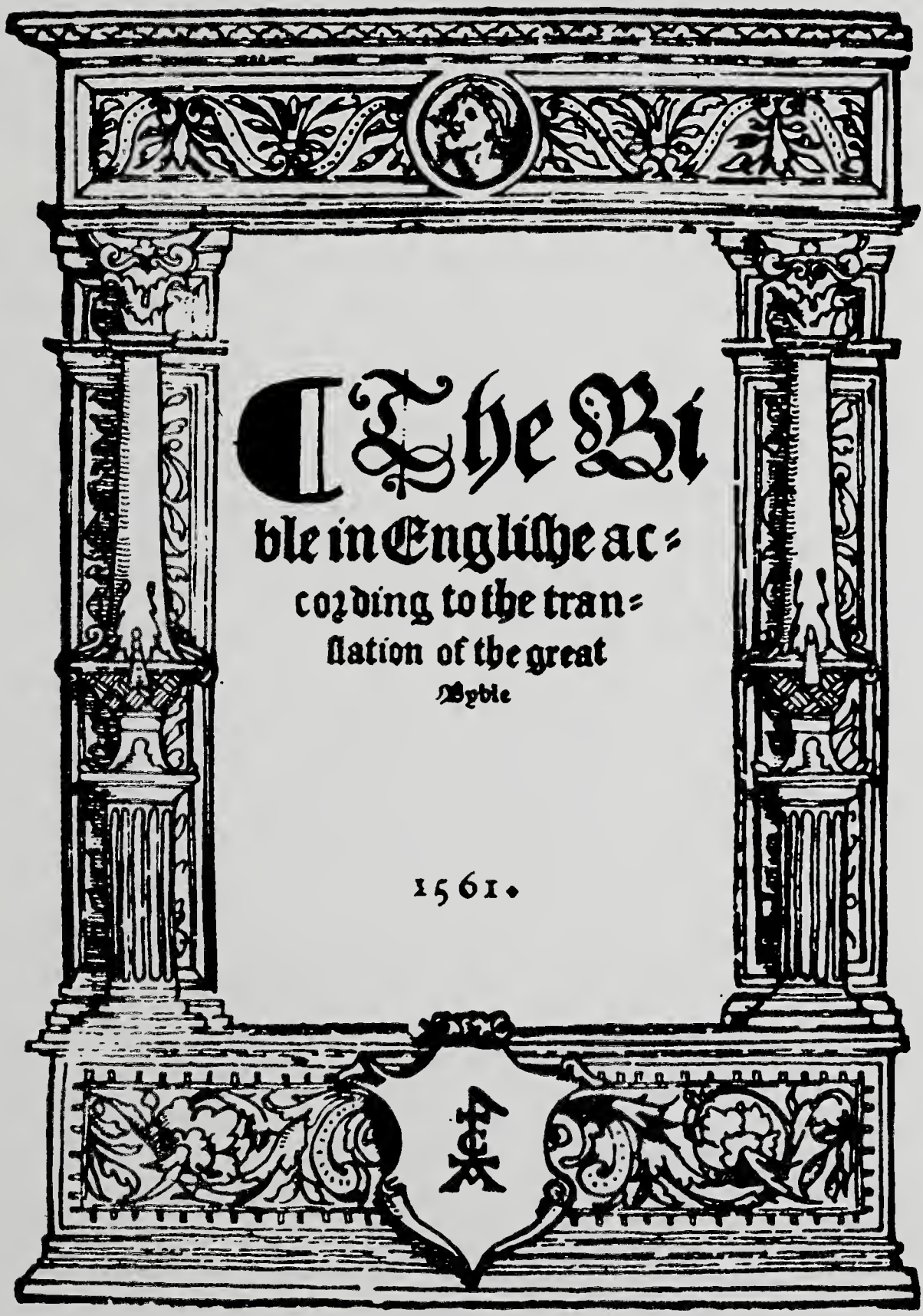
As Crown Publisher, John Cawood seems to have published all the proclamations of Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth. Our Cawood has photostatic copies of approximately 40 of these. A bible, sometimes known as the Cawood Bible, or Queen Elizabeth's Bible, was printed by John Cawood, Royal Printer.

Trademark of John Cawood, Royal Printer

There are only three copies of the original work known to exist. One can be seen in the Henry Huntington Library at Pasadena, California, another is in the New York Public Library, and the third is in the hands of a private collector in England, whose name we do not know. There are, however, several reproductions executed by later printers. The printing on the folio of this bible is a work of art, and a type of work that accounts for the high reputation John de Cawood held.

Our Cawood also possesses a folio of a book, "The Works of Sir Thomas More Knyght," at one time Lord Chancellor of England, written by him in the English Tongue. This book was printed by John Cawood and associates, John Waly and Richarde Tottell, in 1557.

In the reign of Queen Elizabeth (1558-1603) John Cawood dwelt in St. Paul's Churchyard, at the sign of the "Holy Ghost", and became partner with Richard Jugge in Queen Elizabeth's patent.



Folio of the Queen Elizabeth Bible printed by John Cawood, Royal Printer

John Cawood, Royal Printer and Crown Publisher, was born in 1514 and died in 1572. He is buried in St. Faith's under St. Paul's, in London, and his epitaph, preserved by Dugdale, is this: "John Cawood, citizen and stationer of London, printer to the most renowned Queen's Majesty, Elizabeth, married three wives, and had issue by Joane, the first wife only, as followeth—three sons, four daughters." The three sons were named John, Gabriel, and Edmund Cawood.

Continuing with the line of descent, from records supplied by H. R. C. Martin of the College of Arms, it has been determined that the line of our Cawood descends from Thomas Cawood of Ackworth, in West Riding, County of York. Born about 1550, he was the son of John Cawood, who was the son of the John Cawood identified as Printer and Crown Publisher during the reigns of Queen Mary I and Queen Elizabeth. John Cawood, the younger, took up his freedom in the Stationers' Company in 1565. His brother, Gabriel, was Master of the Company 1592 to 1599. The other brother, Edmund, died in 1570.

Thomas Cawood of Ackworth, our Cawood's ancestor, married Mary Jean Willy at Rotherham, County of York, September 19, 1574, in the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603). They had issue, four sons and two daughters, of which Robert was the oldest. Thomas Cawood died and was buried at Ackworth June 10, 1585.

Robert Cawood, eldest son of Thomas Cawood of Ackworth, was baptised there August 21, 1575. The records show that he was taxed for his land in Ackworth for the subsidy of 1628 and 1642. Robert Cawood married Isabel Jackson at Darrington, County York, June, 1601. Two sons and one daughter were born to this union—Simon Cawood, Stephen Cawood, and Ann Cawood. We are concerned only with Stephen Cawood, son of Robert, our Cawood's ancestor. He is listed in the records as of Pontefract, County York, but was baptised at Ackworth, November 2, 1606. The records do not reveal the name of his wife, but do state that he had issue: Robert Cawood, Stephen Cawood, Thomas Cawood, and Mary Cawood. An extract from "The Cawood Chapel, East Hardwick," compiled by Edmund Lord, Chairman of the Trust. and supplied by I. Clark, Vicar of East Hardwick, near Pontefract, England, states that Stephen Cawood I (father of Stephen who

later emigrated to America) was a yeoman farmer residing in East Hardwick, in the troublous times of James I, Charles I, and the Commonwealth. The family of the Cawoods was, in those times, quite numerous in the neighborhood of Ackworth, as shown in the registers of St. Cuthbert's Church, Ackworth, and Stephen Cawood's will and the Pontefract Church registers have alone preserved his memory.

By his will, dated January 9, 1653, he left freehold property in East Hardwick, Ackworth, Pontefract, Hemsworth and Kinsley, to six trustees, in trust, to sell the land in Hemsworth and Kinsley, and out of the money so raised to build a chapel and a free school in East Hardwick. The revenues from the rest of the Cawood estate were to be devoted to the maintenance of a schoolmaster, to be a preaching minster, and to the relief of the poor in East Hardwick and Ackworth.

Stephen Cawood I died on February 19, 1653, forty days after the execution of his will. We find no other record of his life or death except that contained in the old register of St. Giles' Church, namely: "19th day of February, 1653, Stephen Cawood of East Hardwick, within this parish, Yeoman, departed this life and his corpse was interred in his own ground in East Hardwick aforesaid the 20th day of the same month." There is a memorial slab now lying on the site of the old chapel bearing the inscription: "Near this place resteth the body of Stephen Cawood, who was founder of this Chappell and Free School, and died the 20th day of February, Anno Domini 1653." This inscription is perpetuated on a bronze tablet in the south transept of Saint Stephen's Church. It is not known when or by whom this memorial was erected, but the spelling indicates that it was made about 1755, at the time of the renovation of the Trust. It was removed in 1844, when the chapel was restored, from the west to the east end, and at the demolition of the chapel in 1873, it was laid flat on the site.

Undoubtedly, all of the Cawoods descended from Johannes de Cawood who, in 1201, was hereditary Custodian of the King's forests.

Cawood

of

Maryland

CHAPTER VII

CAWOOD OF MARYLAND

STEPHEN CAWOOD II, son of Stephen Cawood of East Hardwick, England, was baptised at Pontefract, England, May 14, 1630 (in the reign of King Charles I (1625-49). He emigrated to America, evidently the latter part of 1665, at the time of the Great Plague which, seemingly, originating in London, spread over practically all of England. At about the same time, in the latter months of 1665, the Great Fire of London occurred, when it was said that in London there were more people dead than remained alive. The Great Fire at this time, devastating the greater part of London and its tributary towns and leaving destruction so great that thousands were homeless—this, and the Great Plague may quite possibly have been the reason that prompted Stephen Cawood's departure from England, since he was a resident of London or its environs during this terrible period. He may also have been inspired by the great number of people who were leaving England and emigrating to the Colonies, which promised to provide freedom and the liberty to progress, which they so greatly desired and which had been denied them for so many years.

Fear not the future, weep not for the past.
Oh, could I win your ears to dare be now
Glorious, and great and calm! that ye would cast
Into the dust those symbols of your woe,
Purple, and gold, and steel! that ye would go
Proclaiming to the nations whence ye came,
That want and plague and fear from slavery flow;
And that mankind is free, and that the shame
Of royalty and faith is lost in freedom's fame.

. . . *Shelley*

MARYLAND

According to some historians, Spanish adventurers first entered the Maryland country about 1525. Capt. John Smith, leader of the Jamestown settlement of the Virginia Colony, charted the Chesapeake Bay region in 1608, and journeyed up the Potomac River to Georgetown. In 1631, William Claiborne and other Protestants from Virginia established a trading post, the first settlement within

the limits of Maryland, on Kent Island on St. Mary's River, close to the junction of the Potomac with Chesapeake Bay. They, with others, protested the granting of a charter by King Charles I to George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, who desired to found a colony in America for his fellow Roman Catholics in England. The charter was granted, but Lord Baltimore died before the patent was actually issued, and it was given to his son Cecil, the second Lord Baltimore, in 1632. The charter for the province of Maryland granted the peninsula between the ocean and the bay, and the land between the south bank of the Potomac and the fortieth parallel.

Lord Baltimore had opened an office in London, and freely advertised the attractions of his province with the inducement of easily acquired land, and on November 22, 1633, some 200 colonists, gentlemen adventurers with their families, yeomen, artisans, and laborers, some with families, sailed for the Colonies on the Ark and Dove, with Cecil's twenty-five year old brother Leonard as leader and governor. The two ships, parted by a severe storm shortly after leaving England, followed separately the route chosen, by way of the Canaries and Antilles, and were reunited at Barbados. They reached Virginia on March 5, 1634, and after a brief stop, sailed on up the bay, coming to anchor off an island in the Potomac which they named St. Clements (later renamed Blackistone).

While most of the company continued to live on ship, the governor went up the Potomac to meet with the Emperor of the Piscataway Indians, and arrange for his company to settle peaceably on the Indian land. Later, on March 27, the little ships sailed up St. George's River (now St. Marys) for about six miles to the village of the Yoacomico Indians, members of the Piscataway Confederacy who were beginning to evacuate in fear of the Susquehannock. The colonists took over the Indian village and paid the natives with axes, hatchets, farm tools and a few bolts of cloth for their houses and fields. St. George's Fort was soon erected, "a Pallizado 120 yards square with four flankes," and according to Lord Baltimore's plans an orderly town was laid out.

Under the conditions of settlement offered, each person who came at his or her own expense (there were several women adventurers) received 100 acres of land. If the "adventurer" trans-

ported fewer than five others, he received an additional 100 acres for each person over 16 years, and 50 for each under that age. For transporting five settlers between 16 and 60 years, he received 2000 acres. By this system, a wealthy man who brought ten, twenty or more settlers was entitled to great tracts of land. The large grants were often seated as manors, those who received them corresponding to the lords of manors in England. Sixty-one such manors were granted during the seventeenth century.

The new colony was named "Maryland" in honor of King Charles' wife, Henrietta Maria. The First General Assembly convened at St. Marys on February 26, 1635. The little group of colonists increased and prospered to the point that in 1676 they erected a statehouse here for the provincial assembly. St. Marys was the capital of Maryland until 1694, when Annapolis was laid out as a more convenient site.

From the beginning, Governor Calvert welcomed not only Catholic colonists but also those who were non-Catholic Christians. In 1649, Maryland passed an Act of Toleration, granting liberty of worship to all trinitarian Christians. It was the first religious toleration act passed on American soil.

Governor Leonard Calvert died June 9, 1647, and Calvert Monument, an obelisk located in the churchyard, at Trinity Church, St. Marys City, was erected in honor of Leonard Calvert, the first Governor of Maryland. On the stone is engraved:

Erected
On the site of the
Old Mulberry Tree
Under which the
First Colonists of Maryland
Assembled
To Establish a Government
Where the Persecuted
and Oppressed of
Every Creed and of every Clime
Might repose in Peace and Security
Adore their Common God
And enjoy the Priceless
Blessings of
Civil and Religious Freedom

It was during the Revolutionary War that Maryland received the nickname by which it is best known to scholars and historians —the 'Old Line State.' The soubriquet was earned, according to some historians, because of Maryland's regular 'troops of the line.' Military writers have stated that the troops of the old Maryland Line ranked among the finest in the Continental Army and were 'held in admirable discipline,' as distinguished from the militia, which fought mainly in guerilla fashion.

On October 19, 1775, Maryland answered the British tax on tea by burning the "Peggy Stewart" and its cargo of tea in the harbor of Annapolis. Marylanders still celebrate "Peggy Stewart Day," John Eager Howard was the hero of the Revolutionary battle of Cowpens. He became governor of the state and a United States senator. In 1776 the Continental Congress fled to Baltimore from Philadelphia.

Maryland delayed signing the Articles of Confederation until 1781, because it wanted the western lands to be ceded to the Union. It ratified the Constitution in 1788 and gave 60 square miles of its territory, which later became a part of the District of Columbia, for the federal capital. General George Washington resigned his commission as commander-in-chief of the Continental army in the old senate chamber of the State House at Annapolis on December 23, 1783.

Maryland Day is observed on March 25, the anniversary of the arrival of the first settlers sent out by Lord Baltimore, on March 25, 1634. The motto of the state is "Manly deeds, womanly words."

Maryland's sympathies during the Civil War were divided, but though a slave-holding state, it adhered to the Union. The battle of Antietam took place on its soil. A new constitution adopted in 1864 abolished slavery.

CHAPTER VIII

STEPHEN CAWOOD II (now age 35) landed in southern Maryland in 1666, probably in the early part of that year. Charles Calvert, son of Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, was then serving as Governor of the Province of Maryland.

According to records found in the Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, Stephen Cawood of Charles County proved right to 50 acres of land for time of service performed in the province. This record was dated February 4, 1670-71. On the same day Thomas Dent of St. Mary's County sold to Stephen Cawood of Charles County, 200 acres, part of a warrant for 1500 acres granted to Dent July 9, 1670. Warrant was then issued to Stephen Cawood for 250 acres. Until 1683, free transportation of settlers into Maryland entitled the transporter to acreage; therefore a small "caution money", a sort of purchase price, was required. The purchaser obtained a warrant, had the land surveyed, and then received his patent. Both warrant and patent were transferable and divisible; land speculation, such as there was, was in warrants rather than in actual holdings.

Stephen Cawood's warrant for 250 acres was increased by 200 acres on October 10, 1674, in a transaction by which Charles Calvert (Lord Baltimore) then Governor, issued to Stephen Cawood warrant for 200 acres, returnable February 10, 1675. On the same day, October 10, 1674, Charles Calvert assigned to Stephen Cawood four persons—Ann Terrett, William Terrett, George Blackborne and Katherine Blackborne, who were under obligation to him. Charles Calvert had apparently sponsored these four parties and paid for their transportation from England. For a certain consideration (money or otherwise), these rights passed to Stephen Cawood, and he was therefore entitled to 50 acres of land per person, 200 acres in all, and he received warrant for this amount October 10, 1674.

Having acquired additional land by various transactions, Stephen Cawood, who had labored and waited for several years to find a suitable location, and now married to Ann Terrett, was at last ready to establish the first home of the Cawoods in the new country. His rights now amounted to 600 acres, and on May 13, 1675, he was granted warrant for that amount. He chose a location lying on the main branch of the Mattawoman River by a bounded tree of Hull's land called "Hopewell." Patent for this tract was issued May 8, 1676, by Charles Calvert (Lord Baltimore), and it was given the name of "Hull." A photostatic copy of this Land Grant from Charles Calvert is owned by our Cawood. This plantation has ever since been known as Hull. It lies about ten miles south of the District of Columbia, about three miles northwest of the village of Waldorf in Charles County, and about five miles as the crow flies from the point on the Potomac River lying opposite Mount Vernon.

One approaches the plantation of Hull from Waldorf. Drawing nigh from the highway, as it is at the present time, one comes into full view of a house that sets back about a quarter mile from the road. It is claimed that this house is more than 200 years old, and if so old, it must have been lived in by Stephen Cawood III, son of Stephen Cawood who emigrated to Maryland. Hull belonged to the Cawoods down to about 1790. The house has the appearance of once having been pretentious, but now it has lost much of its former glory. It is a large two-story building, with a central hall extending through its entire depth. Directly back of the house

the land drops rapidly to the Mattawoman basin, giving an amphitheater effect. One can wander over the place, down the slope to the swamp which was there in the founder's day. This swamp and the creek just beyond mark the northern confines of Hull, and still farther beyond lies the County of Prince George, separated from Charles County by the Mattawoman River. One can sit under a tree on the side of nature's amphitheater and dream of his ancestors who, several hundred years ago, made their home here. Perhaps their ghosts hover nearby, wondering why a late-born descendant should seek out their haunts. There are no ancient graves to be found, but there can be no doubt that according to the customs of the times, many generations of Cawoods lie buried on these ancestral acres.

In 1926, the old house was owned and occupied by Clifford Berry and family. These Berrys are descendants of the Dr. Samuel Berry who, in 1704, purchased from Stephen Cawood II, 100 acres of Hull. The present Berrys have vague traditions of an early occupancy of their land by the Cawoods, but the Cawoods have long since departed the vicinity.

But now to return to the founder, Stephen Cawood II—first Cawood in America. Patent for Hull, 600 acres, was granted on May 8, 1676. Stephen Cawood married Ann Terrett, and through this union it is probable that all or at least most of the Cawoods in the United States, regardless of the spelling of the name, have descended. In the cemeteries of southern Maryland, Virginia, a portion of the state of Pennsylvania, and even in Ohio and Kentucky, one finds gravestones with the spelling: Cawoode, Caywood, Kawood, Kaywood, Cawode, Kawode, etc., but the original spelling of the name, as it was used in the earliest annals of English history, is Cawood. Some of the Cawood families in the United States, however, use some of the above variations of the name.

Stephen Cawood engaged in the war with the Susquehannock Indians about 1675, and was killed in the war some time in 1676, at the age of 46, leaving his wife, Ann Terrett Cawood, and son Stephen. There may have been other children, but our Cawood descends from this son Stephen III.

The Susquehannock Indian war which ravaged the borders of Maryland and Virginia in 1675-76 was one of the most important

events in the early history of the Colonies, and put to the test the courage and the patriotism of the settlers. In this war Major Thomas Truman was the leader of the Maryland forces, and Colonel John Washington, great-grandfather of George Washington, commanded the Virginia troops. The two forces united on the north side of Piscataway Creek, not far from Stephen Cawood's home, and apparently near the site of the Indian depredations. Records indicate that many lost their lives in this war, most of their names now unknown.

Anne Terrett Cawood, Stephen Cawood's widow, did not remain a widow long, for about November, 1678 she became the wife of Dr. John Wynne, of Poplar Hill, St. Mary's County, Maryland, moving to that location. Stephen Cawood III, oldest surviving son of his father, was born probably about 1670. He continued to live in St. Mary's County with his mother and stepfather until he was of age. But in 1695, he returned to Charles County to assume possession of his heritage, a plantation of 600 acres, called Hull, which he had inherited from his father.

According to the records, Stephen Cawood III married Mary Cox, daughter of John Cox of St. Mary's County, about 1690. All the later Cawoods are descendants of Stephen Cawood III, and his wife, Mary Cox.

Stephen Cawood III made his will September 9, 1735, and it was probated October 15, 1735. He made bequests to son, John Cawood, part of "Hull", the balance of "Hull" to sons William, Thomas, and Stephen Cawood; he also made bequests to wife, Mary Cawood; to daughters Ann Thomas, Mary Willett, Hester Robinson, and Penelope Roby; to children of daughter, Ann Thomas, by her deceased husband, William Atchison. Stephen Cawood III died in October of 1735. In his inventory, dated December 19, 1735, are mentioned six slaves, also a large plantation, which seems to have been well stocked with horses, cattle, and hogs. He also had a large number of fowl, and various implements, etc., are mentioned. He also had listed many articles of furniture which probably had been imported from England and were representative of the Queen Anne Period, or some older period. How interesting it is to contemplate the items of an old inventory. Some of the articles in the inventory of Stephen Cawood III may

have belonged to Stephen Cawood II, who had emigrated from England.

Mary Cox Cawood, the widow of Stephen Cawood III, died about March, 1748.

Stephen Cawood IV, youngest son of Stephen Cawood III, was born about 1700. On November 12, 1719, the cattle brand of Stephen Cawood IV, planter, was recorded, and on September 30, 1721, according to the records, he bought of John Hutchinson, land called "Mt. Paradise". Another record reveals that on March 11, 1750, Stephen Cawood, Gentleman, of St. Mary's County, and his wife Eleanor, sold to John Somervell of said county, land called "Addition to Hull" and also "Mt. Paradise", in Charles County, and the deed was witnessed. Notwithstanding this deed, we find Stephen represented as owning the above land from 1753 until his death in 1767, and making mention of it in his will. In addition to his Charles County land, Stephen Cawood IV also owned three tracts in St. Mary's County from 1754 to his death. These were part of "Williamson's Purchase," 100 acres; part of "Westham," 200 acres; and "Cawood's Expense," 157 acres.

Stephen Cawood IV and his wife Eleanor, had issue: Sons, Stephen, Thomas, and Benjamin; and daughters, Anne, Dorothy, Esther, Elizabeth, Martha, and Eleanor. Our Cawood has in his possession two silver wedding cups (probably made in England) of Stephen Cawood IV and his wife, Eleanor, with the line of succession engraved thereon, which have come down to him through successive generations.

Stephen Cawood IV, of St. Mary's County, made his will January 4, 1767, and it was probated April 23, 1767. He mentions wife, Eleanor, to whom he leaves "Westham" and Cawood's Expense." He leaves land also to sons, Stephen Cawood and Thomas Cawood, and makes bequest in his will to son, Benjamin Cawood, of other lands including the plantation called "Mt. Paradise." Benjamin Cawood, son of Stephen Cawood IV, is our Cawood's ancestor, his great grandfather. Bequests were made also to Stephen Cawood's daughters. His inventory was presented to the St. Mary's County Court on July 4, 1767.

Benjamin Cawood, son of Stephen Cawood IV, is described as of St. Mary's County. His wife was Sybil Myvert Barber, daughter of Luke and Rebecca Barber. Our Cawood has silhouettes cut in 1779, of Benjamin and wife Sybil.

Their children were Alexander Cawood I and Benjamin Cawood. According to County records, Benjamin Cawood, Gentleman, son of Stephen Cawood IV, on July 6, 1789, sold to Benjamin Cawood described as son of Benjamin Cawood of Charles County, "Mt. Paradise," in Charles County, this with his wife's consent. The exact date of Benjamin Cawood's death is not known, but he died before November 1, 1807, on which date Sybil Myvert Cawood of St. Mary's County made her will, probated May 5, 1813. A copy of this will is in our Cawood's possession. She wills all her property, which seems to have been considerable and included a number of slaves, to her son, Alexander Cawood I, who was named sole executor. No other heir is mentioned. Alexander Cawood I was our Cawood's Grandfather.

Alexander Cawood I, son of Benjamin Cawood, was married in St. Mary's County, Maryland, September 8, 1810 to Mary Clark. They had issue: Hezekiah Barber Cawood, Alexander Cawood II (our Cawood's father), and Sarah Ann Cawood.

Benjamin Cawood and wife, Sybil Myvert Cawood

CHAPTER IX

ALEXANDER CAWOOD II, our Cawood's father, was born at Leonardtown, St. Marys County, Maryland, October 8, 1832, where he lived for some time. The twentieth century has made little impression on Leonardtown, where oxen trundle tobacco along the treelined lanes to the warehouses and boat landings, and the warm hospitality of the people has not yet been commercialized. In 1708 the assembly ordered Seymour Town laid out here on a ridge overlooking Breton Bay, an estuary of the Potomac. A log courthouse was built and in 1710 succeeded St. Marys as the county seat. When the assembly renewed its order in 1728 and provided means for carrying it out, Seymour town—named for Governor Seymour of the province, was renamed Leonardtown in honor of Benedict Leonard Calvert, fourth Lord Baltimore. On the opposite side of the river was the home of George Washington's grandfather.

Alexander II seems to have owned property in Virginia, and made infrequent trips to it on horseback. Returning one night from one of these trips—according to the story told our Cawood by his mother—Alexander was very tired and, it being quite late, he stopped at a loghouse and inquired of an elderly man whether he could stay all night. The man told him that if he could put up with their fare, he was welcome to stay. Cornbread and a liberal portion of sowbelly were given him for his late dinner. The old man told him that he could sleep upstairs, and showed him the ladder. "Just roll into the first bunk you see." Alexander, climbing the ladder, did roll into the first bunk. He found it occupied, however, and, calling down, he said, "Old man, there's somebody in this bunk." "Oh well," replied the man, "Taint nobody will hurt you, it's just one of the girls."

Alexander II probably acquired the Virginia property from his father but, since our Cawood has been unable to locate it, Alexander probably disposed of it before leaving Maryland. He had owned property in Maryland also, including a number of slaves willed to him by his father and, in addition, five household slaves which he inherited at the time of his mother's death. He was not in sympathy with slave ownership, seemingly, and freed all the slaves willed to him. Even though they were freed, some of his slaves became a constant burden to him, and after he settled in

Alexander Cawood II, age 23

Belpre, Ohio, several came to the Cawood home in Belpre, and two of them were employed there. One woman, named Nanna, was our Cawood's nurse during his infancy.

Leaving Leonardtown, apparently having sold all of his property, real and personal, in Maryland, Alexander Cawood II went to Washington, D. C. Little is known of his life in Washington, but our Cawood's mother related to him that Alexander, while in Washington, acquired a steel engraving of George Washington and his wife, Martha Custis Washington. This became his prize possession. Later, the artist who had made the engraving made another of Abraham Lincoln and his family. Alexander could not rest until he possessed it also, and he bought it at the earliest opportunity. Both of these engravings eventually came into the possession of our Cawood's mother, and remained with her until her death in 1919.

> *"He who wishes to be called a good citizen, ought to love the very soil on which he has first stood, and the very sky whence he has first drawn his breath."*
>
> . . . *Muretus*

Cawood of Ohio

CHAPTER X

AFTER A BRIEF SOJOURN in Washington, D. C., Alexander Cawood II located in Belpre (Belle Prairie), Washington County, Ohio. Alexander was a Southerner, but he, like his father, did not believe in slavery and his sympathies during the Civil War were with the North. Soon after arriving in Belpre, he was employed by Captain Josiah Henderson (later to become his father-in-law). Captain Henderson was engaged in the operation of steamboats on the Ohio River for the Henderson Line, which was owned by him. During most of the Civil War period, Alexander II, working with Captain Henderson, carried Union soldiers and military supplies from one point to another, at times carrying boatloads of captured Confederate soldiers to their place of confinement. Josiah Henderson also owned a shipyard, as it was called in those days, at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in which were built the steamboats for the Henderson Line and for other boat owners as well.

Alexander II had not yet met Frances Elnora Henderson, who was later to become his bride. Their meeting occurred in Captain Henderson's office, in the Swan Hotel at Parkersburg. One day Frances walked into the office there, with several other teenage girls. (She was then 15 years of age.) Alexander was quite taken with her, and inquired of the hotel clerk as to the identity of this young woman. The clerk introduced them. They were married April 6, 1859. Frances Elnora was then 16, and Alexander Cawood was 27.

Alexander Cawood II and his wife, Frances Elnora, had seven children, our Cawood being the youngest. First born, in 1860, was Katherine Henderson Cawood. As a girl, Katherine was a very fine figure-skater. Born and reared at Belpre, along the Ohio River, which was slower moving then than now (there were no dams) she practiced constantly. Katherine was an artist, and when the family moved to East Liverpool, she was employed as an artist at the Homer Laughlin China Company plant, working under Percy Frost who, in his own right, was a fine artist. Katherine died in 1919.

James Joseph Cawood, second in line, was born in 1862. James, also, was an artist, but his work was mostly in mural wall decora-

tions and not small paintings. He was killed in Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1893, when a scaffold on which he was working collapsed.

Sarah (Sally) Ann Cawood, next in age, was born June 6, 1864. Sally married Harry Woodyard of Parkersburg, W. Va., where she lived throughout her lifetime. Twin girls were born to this union —Gertrude and Grace—on November 12, 1889. Gertrude married Robert Heddleston; Grace died in infancy, December 23, 1889. Sally and Harry Woodyard had two more children—Julia, born August 8, 1891, married Ehret Humphrey, died July 13, 1941; and Richard Lawrence, born March 23, 1895.

Louella Cawood, born June 8, 1866, was the fourth child of Alexander and Frances Elnora Cawood. Louella spent her childhood in Belpre. She attended Scott Brown Institute in Baltimore, Maryland, graduating in Orthography. Returning to her family, then living in East Liverpool, Louella applied for a position at the Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company. Col. Taylor, then President, told her he had seen typewritten letters, but that Frank Small, bookkeeper, wrote a fine hand and he handled all the company's correspondence. He mentioned, however, that if anyone would take up with the newfangled idea it would be Homer Laughlin. Louella, forthwith, contacted Homer Laughlin, and was immediately employed. Homer Laughlin incorporated his company under the name The Homer Laughlin China Company, and Louella remained with the company until her marriage to George Wilhelm nine years later.

Louella had an interesting pastime. She had four or five friends who met at her house, and she gave them shorthand lessons just for the enjoyment of it and at no cost to them. It was part business and part social.

Louella married George Wilhelm, and their children were Margaret, George, and Dean Morlan. Margaret died at two years of age. George was in Reserve Officers' Training School at Carnegie Tech., but died in 1918, just after World War I. Louella died April 21, 1952.

Eliza Lazetta (Lettie) Cawood, and her twin brother George Alexander Cawood were born to Alexander and Frances Elnora,

July 16, 1869. George died at the age of seven years from blood poisoning which followed an operation on a felon on one of his fingers. Lettie, for her own pastime and for the enjoyment of several of her friends, conducted a Latin class, at which some attention was also paid to Greek. The classes were held at her home, and were gratuitous. Lettie married William H. Wilhelm. She died January 11, 1945.

Richard Lawrence Cawood (our Cawood) was the seventh and youngest child. He was born in Belpre, Ohio, February 12, 1882.

The Hendersons

CHAPTER XI

OUR CAWOOD'S MOTHER, Frances Elnora Henderson Cawood, was a descendant of James Henderson, our Cawood's great-great-grandfather. The Henderson family was of Scotch origin, emigrating to the United States during the early years of the 1700s. James Henderson had originally settled in Connecticut, but he, together with others who presumably were dissatisfied with the laws of Connecticut, left that state and moved to Massachusetts. James Henderson was married twice, first to Sarah ..... (no record of her last name), and second, to Elizabeth Rally.

James Henderson was the father of nine sons—James, William, Daniel, David, Jonathan, Edward, Josiah, Abner and Joseph; also five daughters—Mary, Rachel, Sarah, Martha and Suzanna. Edward Henderson was our Cawood's great-grandfather. He was born in 1761. He married Sarah Lovekin in 1791, after going to Marietta, Ohio.

Edward Henderson served several terms of enlistment in the War of the Revolution, his name first appearing on the list of men mustered by Thomas Newhall, Muster Master for Worcester County, Massachusetts, to serve at Rhode Island until January 1, 1780—Capt. Bents' Company, Col. Grout's regiment, mustered July 14, 1779; also Capt. Thomas Fish's Company, Nathan Tyler's regiment. He was discharged at Rhode Island, December 17, 1779. His name also appears on the list of men mustered to reinforce the Continental Army for a term of six months, the term to be resolved June 5, 1780. He continued to serve, however, as the records show he marched to camp July 7, 1780, under command of Capt. Dix. Edward Henderson was discharged December 5, 1780. He also served in the Continental Army during the year of 1781, both in Col. Jonathan Grant's regiment and in Col. William Thomas' regiment.

When the second contingent of the Ohio Company was formed, Edward Henderson subscribed to it and, with other members of the Ohio Company, journeyed to Pittsburgh, Pa., where they built flat bottom boats to take them, and their families and equipment, down the Ohio River. Edward Henderson was unmarried at that time.

Upon arrival at a point on the Ohio River, later to be called Marietta, the members of the Ohio Company built a log fort, and it was named Campus Martius, the French name for Marietta.

MARIETTA

Deep among the foothills
Of the rugged Alleghenies
Where the broad Ohio
Meets the mad Muskingum,
Came bold adventurers
To stake their earthly claims.

It will be two centuries
E're this generation passes —
Since they cast their anchor
Where the mad Muskingum
Greets the broad Ohio

Forty-eight were they in number,
Seasoned men of war were they
Who often faced the Red Coats' fire
That men might live, free-born
Of a nation in the making.

Strong arms that carried muskets
Swung the axe that felled the oaks
To build a gateway for an empire
That lay towards the west.

In that virgin timber land
Deer and bear and wolf
Roamed at will and unafraid
Till the white man's deadly aim
Drove them westward.
Beast and red men
In mad flight before the terror
Of the white smoke's sting and death —
Left they in their flight behind them
A vast region and deserted.

Here it was that Putnam
And his stalwart men of fame

Planted their first milepost
On a trail that headed westward.
Down to solid bedrock
Dug they deep foundations

And began to build a city —
A diamond in the rough
For their dreams were born of culture
That was old before the Mayflower sailed.

Men of learning were these soldiers —
Skilled with arms and axe and plow.
And thus it was they built a gateway
To an empire
Where the mad Muskingum
Greets the broad Ohio.

. . . Samuel Harden Stille

Our Cawood has a copy of the Grant to the Ohio Company, signed by George Washington, and attested to by John Hancock; also a copy of the Contract between the United States Government and the Ohio Company. In all, the Ohio Company finally received about 1,500,000 acres of land.

Edward Henderson (our Cawood's great-grandfather) was appointed to a company of scouts or rangers, members of the Ohio Company, organized to break up the bands of marauding Indians who attacked the new white settlement, killing the inhabitants and destroying property. Two of the rangers from Campus Martius, Edward Henderson and Captain Joseph Rodgers, started out one day on a scouting trip up the Muskingum. As they left the fort, Rodgers remarked to the guard, "Well boys, today we take a scalp or lose one." It seems he had had an ominous dream in in the night, and when morning came he was in a very somber frame of mind. On being questioned, he told of his dream, and the officers of the day, impressed by his earnestness, urged him to remain at the garrison. He said, "No, I shall never shirk my duty because of a dream." His foreboding manner and the words he had spoken were brought vividly to mind when Henderson returned to the Camp, quite breathless from running, after night had fallen, and told of the fate of his brave comrade, Joseph

Rodgers—how he had been shot down by Indians lurking in ambush. The two rangers had made their usual circuit, and in the entire day's tramp through the woods had discovered no sign of Indians. On their return trip to Campus Martius after night had fallen, and within a mile of the settlement, two Indians suddenly jumped from behind a log and fired upon them. Rodgers fell, shot through the breast, and as Henderson held him, he said with his last breath, "I'm a dead man, Ned, run for your life." Henderson, a tall athletic man, six feet, three inches, they say, and accustomed to the woods and to the ways of the Indians, with great strength and agility out-distanced the two Indians who were following him, and leaped over a high embankment, landing in the bed of the creek below. The silk handkerchief bound about his head was cut by one of the balls, which also grazed his scalp, and another passed through the collar of his hunting shirt. (See Hildreth's "Pioneer History.") Edward Henderson was later appointed Captain of Scouts, taking this post immediately after Captain Rodgers' death.

Edward Henderson married Sally Lovekin on May 5, 1791, and at the end of the war with the Indians, settled along the Ohio River at Belpre, Ohio, twelve miles below Marietta. He became an exporter of barrel staves and other commodities. Henderson floated his products on rafts, down the Ohio River, and disposed of the goods in Cincinnati and other river ports, selling the raft also and returning to Marietta on foot. Edward Henderson died while enroute on his return trip from a journey to Philadelphia, in the year 1800.

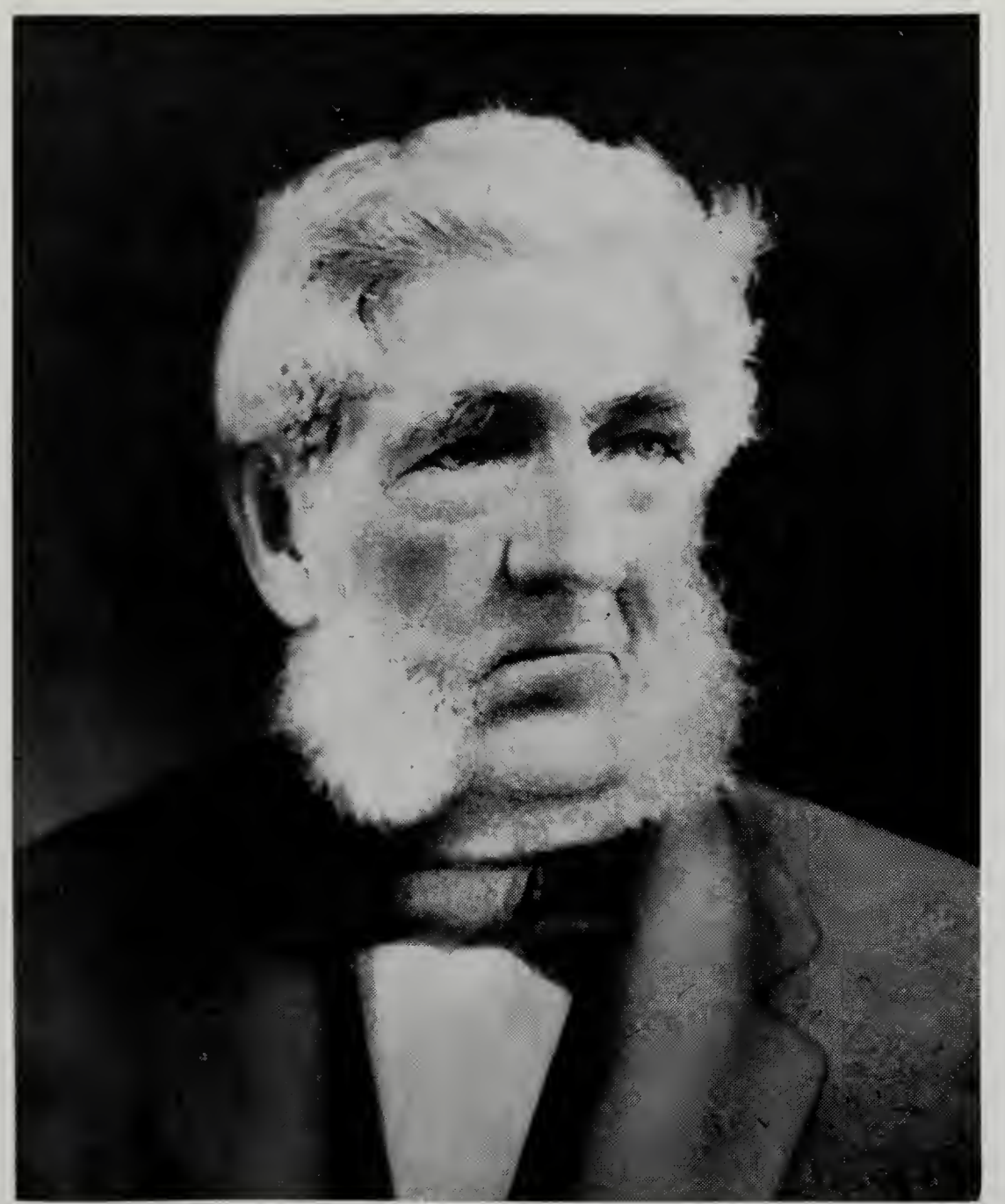
CHAPTER XII

THAT SAME YEAR, 1800, on September 19, Josiah Henderson, son of Edward Henderson, and our Cawood's grandfather, was born. He lived with his widowed mother, but Israel Putnam, son of Col. Israel Putnam, who lived in Belpre, had much to do with the rearing of this young boy, teaching him many things, including constructural mathematics. Col. Putnam had built a very fine house in the section of Belpre called Rockland. It was a house of generous proportions, the front section of frame construction, and the rear of the house, divided into two sections, of brick. On the second floor, facing the Ohio River and directly opposite the famous Blennerhasset Island estate, was the ballroom, extending from one end of the house to the other, probably about 40 feet long and 18 to 20 feet wide. The bedrooms also were on the second floor. The parlor, dining room, kitchens and food storage room were on the first floor. Both General George Washington and General Lafayette were visitors at Col. Putnam's Belpre home after the end of the Revolutionary War.

Our Cawood, visiting in Belpre about 1935, stopped at the Putnam house, and was privileged to see the very large and handsome Aubisson rug which had been a gift from Lafayette to Colonel Putnam. This beautiful old house has recently been demolished to make room for a new road.

Josiah Henderson, our Cawood's grandfather, grew to be a big man, almost 6 ft. 6 inches tall, and built in proportion, with great, wide shoulders and muscular arms. It is said that to pass through a 2′6″ by 6′6″ door, he was obliged to walk through sidewise and bow low his head. Studying and working under Israel Putnam, Josiah Henderson became expert in construction of various types, but his main interest and the one he followed throughout most of his life, was designing and building river boats. He designed everything that went into these boats, which were called "packets," the name undoubtedly derived from the phrase "pack it."

Josiah Henderson owned and operated the steam ferry on the Ohio River, between Belpre, Ohio and Parkersburg, W. Va. He also owned and operated a line of packet boats, which traveled the river from as far north as Pittsburgh, Pa. to as far south as Cairo,



Josiah Henderson and wife, Catherine Hutchinson Henderson

Illinois. The Kate Henderson, named for his wife, was the favorite of all of his boats.

On December 31, 1826, Josiah Henderson was married to Catherine Hutchinson (born December 18, 1805), whose mother was Catherine Skinner, a cousin of Thomas Jefferson. Their children were William Wallace Henderson, George W. Henderson, Lucyann Henderson, Josiah Henderson, Charlotte Henderson, and Frances Elnora Henderson (our Cawood's mother). All were born in Belpre, Ohio.

Belpre was typical of all riverside towns, and the young men about town were not too far different in taste and manner from the young Beau Brummels of a later date. Lucyann Henderson had married Captain Samuel Spencer, and their son, Cawood Spencer (our Cawood's cousin) was a member of this coterie, and he, with the others, would stroll about town as evening shadows fell, in full regalia, which consisted usually of white flannel trousers, a blue coat, and a broad red sash with long fringed ends hanging just below the knee. He softly strummed a guitar as accompaniment for the songs of love he sang for the enchantment of his ladies beautiful. It was the sign of the times. It wasn't very exciting, but did possess an element of romanticism.

Capt. Josiah Henderson built his home, "River House," on the banks of the Ohio River, at a point directly opposite the confluence of the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers, and about a mile and a half distant from the home of Col. Putnam. River House was carried away in the great flood of 1884.

Later on, Captain Henderson built a beautiful home in the residential section of Belpre. It was of New Orleans style, with cast iron grills from the floor line to the roof of the second floor. Located on a corner, three sides were enclosed by these grills. This was later known as the Glazer home. Another and smaller house was later built by Captain Henderson, and in this house our Cawood was born.

There's an interesting story told of how George W. Henderson, second son of Josiah Henderson, and our Cawood's uncle, set out for California, traveling by boat from Belpre to New Orleans,

River House
Home of Josiah Henderson

Birthplace of Richard Lawrence Cawood
Belpre, Ohio

thence by sailing vessel to the Isthmus of Panama, and by mule-back to the Pacific side of the Isthmus. It was an eventful trip. Later, Josiah Henderson, with his wife, Catherine, made the same journey, planning to travel by the same means. After landing in Panama, however, they were unfortunate enough to be attacked by pirates, and all of their money and most of their valuables were stolen. A few items were saved, however, and our Cawood has, and it is one of his treasured possessions, a silver-plated collapsible drinking cup which Josiah had carried on this trip.

Captain Josiah Henderson lived and worked on the Ohio River during most of his lifetime. He died in 1881.

Our Cawood's mother, Frances Henderson Cawood, youngest child of Josiah Henderson, was reared along the Ohio River.

Before she was eighteen years of age she could handle her father's ferryboat, taking it from one side of the river to the other, piloting and governing the power and movement of the boat from the pilot house on the third deck.

From this long line of early American settlers, one, a soldier in the American Revolution, and who also fought the Indians to preserve the Ohio Company and its early settlement, and from a boat builder and river captain, Frances Henderson Cawood, our Cawood's mother, descended. This was her heritage.

Portrait of Frances Elnora Henderson at age 9.

Henderson Coat of Arms

BATTLE HYMN OF THE HENDERSONS

(Tune: "Battle Hymn of the Republic")

Among the people who can boast of noble pedigree,
The Hendersons are famous and a grand old family;
We cherish our ancestors, kinsman and posterity!
The clan goes marching on!

Chorus: Henderson's a grand old family!
Virile, worthy, brave and loyal!
"Sola virtus no-bi-li-tat!"
The clan goes marching on!

Alexander, Daniel, "Pat", were fathers of our clan;
Posterity of Peter and Benjamin never ran;
James and John were virile, David was a sturdy man.
The clan goes marching on!

Sir James was the lord chief justice and a worthy knight;
Alex' was a diplomat and preacher of the right;
John was a public servant; Thomas, not afraid to fight!
The clan goes marching on!

James Henderson was governor of a grand old Southern state;
Among the names in Old Kentucky Henderson is great;
The "solitary horseman," though in danger, didn't wait.
The clan goes marching on!

In England, Wales and Scotland, and the Emerald Isle as well,
In U.S.A. and Canada, in city, plain and dell,
Where English tongue is spoken—that is where our kinsmen dwell.
The clan goes marching on!

The Hendersons are mighty, with a hundred thousand strong;
In seventy-six, four hundred kinsmen fought to right a wrong;
Twenty towns now bear our name. Sure, let us sing that song—
The clan goes marching on!

The Hendersons have courage any task or foe to face;
Our daughters all are lovely with their beauty, charm and grace;
The leaven of our family is a blessing to the race.
The clan goes marching on!

No matter what opposes or what enemies assail,
With Hendersons in worthy causes, justice should prevail.
Those who claim the blood of Henderson should never fail.
The clan goes marching on!

Richard Lawrence Cawood

CHAPTER XIII

RICHARD LAWRENCE CAWOOD

FRANCES HENDERSON CAWOOD (our Cawood's mother), a dear, gentle lady, was quite meticulous in her youth, and this trait remained with her throughout her lifetime. She loved to read, and was well informed on current subjects, having the ability to remember events which were happenings of many years before. She was most particular about her children, and saw to it that all of them were attired in the best fashion of the day.

When our Cawood was six years old, she told him he could have a party, and was permitted to invite anyone he wanted to attend. Since the family of his one little friend had moved away, Cawood recruited his guests from among his sister's friends, who ranged in age from 21 to 30. Despite the disparity of age, it was a grand party.

Cawood's father, Alexander Cawood II, was a typical Southerner, reared on his father's plantation in Southern Maryland, where his education was conducted by tutors, one tutor in each of three periods of his early life, from 8 to 12 years of age, 12 to 16, and 16 to 20. He had a splendid literary education and a broad knowledge of the fine arts.

Shortly after the event of the birthday party, when Cawood was but six years of age, his father died. Cawood's mother was disconsolate after his death and grieved for him for many years.

About a year later, when our Cawood was little more than seven, the family moved from Belpre, Ohio to East Liverpool—all except Sarah, who had married Harry Woodyard and made her home in Parkersburg, West Virginia, and Louella, who was attending Scott-Brown Institute in Baltimore, Maryland. This move to East Liverpool took place shortly before Christmas. On that Christmas Day, Cawood received as a gift a pair of handsome bedroom slippers, embroidered with red roses. The day was warm, and all afternoon Cawood sat on the stoop, in shirtsleeves, enjoying the sunshine and the plaudits of the neighbors on his handsome footwear.

Francis Henderson Cawood

Alexander Cawood II

Cawood had to wait until he passed his eighth birthday before he could enter the East Liverpool schools. His first year, in Room 2 at the Sixth Street School, was a memorable one. Miss Johnson was his teacher, and truly, she was a honey. The pupils all loved her and were well behaved under her guidance. Occasionally, when lessons were finishd early for the day, the children would ask her to dance, and raising her skirts to the top of her shoes, she would swing into a jig, and dance until her hair came down around her shoulders. Promoted at the year's end to Room 3, Cawood was transferred to Room 3 at the old Fourth Street School instead. From the windows of this room one could see the beautiful residence of Mr. Homer Laughlin. Soon after Cawood entered this school, Homer Laughlin's daughter, Nanita, died, and all the pupils were allowed to stand at the window to watch the funeral procession. Most of the children were in tears.

These are simple anecdotes of Cawood's early youth.

Doubtless, during these early years, important influences were at work in the shaping of Cawood's personality and his life. When he was about 12 years old, George Wilhelm was keeping company with Louella, Cawood's sister, and since it always seemed best to establish a diplomatic relationship with the young brother of the adored one, Wilhelm presented to Cawood, for Christmas, a magic lantern and a Weeden vertical steam engine. The magic lantern was quite a diversion, but the engine was the real attraction. He had an alcohol lamp to provide the heat, but Cawood's mother would have no truck with alcohol about the house, so Cawood had to climb on the sink in the kitchen and hold the engine over a gas jet to generate steam. This engine inspired Cawood to design a one horsepower engine. He made mistakes, of course, because he was designing a horizontal engine and not a vertical one, but when 14 or 15 years old, he finally succeeded in building a one horsepower horizontal steam engine, which he could scarcely bear to part with long enough to learn his lessons. He had two highly competent teachers at home, however, Lou and Letty. They taught him to use the English language correctly, and beat Latin into his brain until he was reasonably good, so long as the Caesar and Virgil did not go too deep. To this day he has remembered much about Latin, and has found it most useful.

Another helpful influence in Cawood's life, as a young boy, was his association with Harvey McHenry, one of two men greatly respected and admired by Cawood's mother. The other was W. E. Wells. Mr. McHenry, in earlier years, was employed by Robert Hall, as carpenter foreman, but later, when the business was incorporated, he became president. Our Cawood's interest at that time was in drawing plans for houses. Mr. McHenry, encouraging his endeavor, made a fine drawing board, with a T-Square and triangle, which he presented to Cawood for Christmas. The company was then building four and five room houses in considerable numbers. Enterprise Cawood unquestionably possessed, and Mr. McHenry soon taught him to draw the plans for these houses. Although he had to apportion his time most carefully, he devoted every spare moment he had to this work, and soon developed an intense interest in architecture. He studied everything he could find that pertained to the architectural arts, and to this day has retained this interest in architecture, which has led him to make a study of the many beautiful old buildings in England, France, Spain, Italy and the Mediterranean.

It could not be said that Cawood's interests were not varied. About this time he decided to build a boat. He designed and built a handsome little boat, with a keel about 12 feet long, and an interior length of about 15 feet. The hull, built of oak strips applied to oak knees, was securely glued, and then nailed in place. The floor and gunwales were also of oak. The exterior of the boat was covered with canvas, applied to the hull with hot tar. A 12 foot mast was stepped in the boat, and 12 square yards of canvas spread to the winds by the mainsail. The jibsail was snubbed, but on top of the mast an American flag waved merrily in the breeze. Cawood managed to buy some second-hand half-inch brass pipe, which he laboriously polished and applied to a railing which ran around the top of the boat. In all, it was a beautiful boat.

In High School, Cawood's favorite subjects were English History, Latin and Chemistry. His Latin teacher was an ex-minister, and he and Cawood did not get along too well. Cawood's sisters, Letty and Louella, made up for it, grilling him every night until Latin stuck out of his ears. However, he did learn Latin. When about 14 or 15 years of age, Cawood, who had had some tutelage in English history, became absorbed in it, and read every-

thing he could find that had any bearing on it, whether it was a history of wars or the beautiful old buildings that had been erected years and perhaps centuries before. This keen interest in English history, and in everything English, has remained with him throughout his lifetime.

Still, though, there were other interests. One October day, just before Columbus Day, Cawood was given the assignment to make a drawing on the blackboard, in full color, of Columbus landing in America, surrounded by his crew and a group of Indians. Cawood made the drawing, and it looks like this might have been the inspiration that lead him to take art lessons from Miss Gertrude Fryett. She was a splendid teacher, but he could only spend Saturday afternoons in her studio. Nevertheless, he learned a lot about art from Gertrude Fryett, and throughout his life has had a deep appreciation of art of every kind, including the Old Masters, both in portraiture and the beautiful old buildings throughout the world.

Cawood's closest friend during this time was Wallace Chetwynd (later to become Dr. J. W. Chetwynd). Together, they studied chemistry, and performed simple experiments, enlarging the scope of their endeavors weekly, since their only free days were Saturdays. They compounded "bug juice," boiling tobacco stems in water, for spraying on roses, and bottled this concoction. They also worked up a mixture of sulphur and clay, for spraying on plants. The sulphur killed the bugs, and the clay, when wet, provided the adhesive to hold the sulphur on the plant. In due course they worked on other mixtures for various purposes, but the two mentioned proved to be the only ones that they could sell. This partnership ended when Chetwynd entered Jefferson Medical School in Philadelphia, and Cawood left school to go to work.

CHAPTER XIV

Cawood's mother and his sisters had no idea of allowing his educational training to lax just because he had quit school. On the contrary, a new series of educational processes was immediately installed. Cawood's mother was firm, but always kind and loving. She always completed anything she started. The triumvirate started work on the pupil. Louella taught him accounting processes, and Lettie tutored him in Latin, starting with the period where school had left off. Lettie was erudite in Latin and taught Cawood much more than he had learned from a Latin book.

All this while Cawood was working on mechanics. He put aside both architectural design and boat building for the study of mechanical drawing, and took a scholarship in drafting with International Correspondence School. He was quick to grasp its intricacies, and with this, and what he could learn from various books, he soon acquired considerable knowledge of that work. Later, after going to the Patterson plant, he studied mechanical engineering. He then made all the drawings for the plant, and redesigned various machines that were built there.

While still in school, Cawood had spent a vacation working for the East Liverpool Ice Company, first driving the ice wagon, and later, collecting. In the fall of that year, 1897, he went to work for the Adams Express Company, handling the billing, as well as incoming and outgoing Express packages. In one year he was promoted to driving an Express delivery wagon. Starting at $20.00 per month, his salary was increased to $40.00 when he took the wagon job.

Usually, around Christmastime, the incoming freight was a heterogeneous collection of great variety, and it was the custom of the company to employ extra help to handle the additional load. The banks of the city at that time were accustomed to receiving from the larger banks in Pittsburgh, by Express, large sums of money with which to meet payrolls. On one particular day, $30,000 came in, in bags. Also on the hand truck was a new plow. Since Cawood was in charge, he had a choice of either taking the money to the office and allowing the helper to take the plow to the loading platform, or to let the helper take the money, and handle the

plow himself. Since the helper had been employed but a few days before, Cawood felt it his duty to take care of the money and allow the helper to load the plow. Cawood delivered the money all right, but his helper dropped the plow and broke the share. Its value was evidently seven dollars, and when Cawood's paycheck was handed him, seven dollars had been deducted. Cawood was quite upset about this, feeling he was not to blame for the breakage, but the explanation was that he had been in charge, and since the helper was paid at the end of each day, such deductions had to be made from Cawood's pay. This seemed to be a crisis, and Cawood decided then and there that it was time for a change.

Next day, when delivering a package to Patterson's Lower Works, Cawood met Monroe Patterson, who was standing in the door of the shop. It was raining hard and Mr. Patterson asked Cawood if he could ride on the wagon with him to the Upper Works. Cawood acquiesced, of course, and during the ride Mr. Patterson asked him what he had in mind for the future. Cawood answered that it would be either architecture or mechanical engineering. Patterson then said, "You should become a machinist first, and then study engineering, because no engineer is any good who is not fully informed about machine work." He then invited Cawood to call on him at his home that evening, which he did, and that meeting resulted in Cawood going to work at the Patterson company, in the capacity of apprentice machinist, at the magnificent salary of $20.00 per month (about 83 cents per day). He started on January 1, 1900. Actually, it was the beginning of a new life's work for our Cawood. He became an apprentice all right, but his work included many other duties in addition to acquiring a knowledge of machinery. Later he realized that this was the best thing that could have happened to him in taking the job, for he learned many things which he might never have learned had his time been confined strictly to apprentice machine work.

There were two men employed in the office of the Patterson Company—Al Ferran (Cawood's Sunday School teacher) working as bookkeeper, on an hourly basis of 20 cents per hour, and Danny O'Shea, who had worked for A. J. Boyce, as clerk, and was now studying for the priesthood.

Mention of A. J. Boyce deserves a little probe into the past. Mr. Boyce, in 1865, operated a small machine shop at East Sixth

Street, East Liverpool, moving later to the corner of East Sixth and Walnut Streets, where he built a foundry and machine shop, using the name—Industrial Foundry & Machine Works, A. J. Boyce, Proprietor. This later became a part of The Patterson Foundry & Machine Works, operated by Monroe Patterson. During the time Mr. Boyce was operating his company, he saw the need for better bathtubs than those in general use, which were constructed of wood and lined with zinc. He designed a line of cast iron bathtubs, white enamel lined. Strange to say, many doctors condemned these tubs, because lead was used in the glaze or enamel on the interior, even going so far as to say that users of these tubs were almost sure to contract lead poisoning. This of course was a fallacy, but the idea of poisoning prevailed for some years and Mr. Boyce found it difficult to sell his tubs, and in time abandoned their manufacture.

When Danny O'Shea left Pattersons to continue his studies, Mr. Patterson told Cawood he was now to take over Danny's work and continue with his own. Cawood gladly accepted the challenge, as this arrangement allowed him to be in the plant part of the time, and spend some time in the office as well. Cawood keenly felt the responsibilities placed upon him. He installed a shop order system, and soon developed a cost system, and within six months the office had full control of all plant operations.

Another and more crucial test came when Cawood was appointed Shop Foreman. He continued to have most of the office work on his hands, but was empowered before long to employ a young lady as a helper, and Miss Cora Barnes was added to the staff. She spent several years with the company.

Cawood gave much of his attention to small changes in design of some of the equipment, and managed to lower the cost of production. It could not be said that Cawood did not apply himself.

CHAPTER XV

The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles Company pottery plant was located diagonally across the block from the Patterson plant. Isaac Knowles was the inventor of the "pulldown," a device that really revolutionized the making of pottery, particularly plates, cups and saucers. Pitchers, sugar bowls and all hollow ware were formed by pressing. Mr. Knowles came over to see Cawood one day, and asked if he would make a drawing for him of an idea he had for a different type of pulldown to make hollow ware. This pulldown was but a modification of his original invention. Cawood found that the idea would not work if the unit were constructed exactly as Mr. Knowles planned it, and Cawood suggested a re-location of the fulcrum, and made some minor changes. Mr. Knowles was very grateful, and approved the changes. Some time after that, he came over to the Patterson office, and as was his custom, he carried an envelope filled with treasury bills. Moistening his fingers, he extracted a one hundred dollar bill which he handed to Cawood, who had never before seen a bill of that denomination. He examined it carefully, and then returned it to Mr. Knowles, saying he preferred just to remember that he had had a connection with Mr. Knowles' idea, feeling that this knowledge would more than compensate him for anything he had done on the design. Mr. Knowles insisted that he take the money, but he did not do so, and all his life has cherished the memory of the privilege he had of working with Mr. Knowles, who later offered Cawood a position with his company. Cawood, however, feeling that his future lay in designing and building equipment for numerous industries instead of being confined to one, did not accept the offer. Mr. Knowles, in Cawood's estimation, was a great man.

Meanwhile, Cawood was made responsible for all design work at Patterson's and he employed an architectural school graduate, Drexel J. Scott, who promptly turned most of his attention to mechanical work. Cawood was then appointed Chief Engineer. He also employed a mechanical engineer, Frank Ault, a man of considerable engineering experience, and so organized the work that he was able to devote one and sometimes two days each week to sales effort, at first covering the territory from Pittsburgh, Pa. to Wheeling, West Virginia.

Encouraged by the rapidly expanding business of the Patterson Company, Cawood employed a salesman, and turned as much of the engineering work as possible over to Scott and Ault. Later, he was fortunate in securing the services of Arthur E. Kempler, a graduate of an engineering college in Germany. As the engineering progressed, other men were added to the staff to work under "Kemp," and he was made Chief Engineer. This allowed Cawood more time for investigation and research, and prompted him to round out an advertising and selling campaign. He still was spending as much time as possible at the plant and, at the same time, covering, spasmodically, territory around New York, Boston, Philadelphia, the Cincinnati district, Zanesville, and parts of Pennsylvania. When Cawood made up his mind to do something, he got it done. He didn't waste much time.

The disastrous fire that occurred in East Liverpool in 1905, ravishing almost a complete block in the center of the business district, gave Cawood an opportunity to perform a task which perhaps no one else would tackle, and which, at the same time, would save money for the people whose losses from the fire ran into many thousands of dollars. A number of the business buildings were completely gutted by the fire, and Cawood proposed extracting the beams and other structural members from the ruins, and straightening the structural members at a cost that would be considerably less than the purchase of new steel. It was a difficult task, but it accomplished its purpose, and at the same time provided employment, in the difficult times existing then, to people who otherwise would probably have been out of work.

For the new Frank Crook Building, which was not in the fire zone, but which was built about the same time, the Patterson company supplied the structural material, and also furnished structural materials for the new Milligan building, as well as for other buildings, and some time later, the Patterson company supplied the structural steel for plants to which new additions were being built—Mosaic Tile Company and Zanesville Tile Company of Zanesville, Ohio and the J. W. McCoy Pottery Company of Roseville, Ohio. Patterson also supplied the new equipment for these plants.

Monroe Patterson, in the meantime, had acquired a pottery in Wellsville, and now merely visited the Patterson plant two or

three days each week, spending only an hour or so each day. Six months of each year he lived in Florida. So it came about that Cawood carried most of the responsibilities of managing the company. This all sharpened his initiative, and developed his need for accomplishment.

Meanwhile, Cawood was endeavoring to acquire Patterson stock. His first purchase was 20 shares and, following this, in the next year he purchased 40 shares from N. G. Macrum, cashier of the First National Bank, and within two years bought 100 shares from Mr. Jason Brookes and 100 shares from B. C. Simms, both of whom were original stockholders. Some time later, after the death of Mr. Patterson, Cawood acquired controlling interest in the company, owning then 67 percent of the stock of the Patterson enterprise. He retained control, but later sold some of his stock to employees, feeling their ownership of stock in the company would be an excellent incentive, as it had proved to be in his own case.

When Cawood joined the Patterson Company on that well remembered New Year's Day in 1900, its operations were confined to the manufacture of machinery for the pottery and porcelain industries. To this, first, was added a line of machinery for washing and refining kaolin. Cawood designed, built and equipped a plant for the Atlanta Mining and Clay Company, Atlanta, Georgia. Two more plants soon followed, these of similar design, and then one for an English company, operating in Georgia. This was a new field opened up, and soon led to the development of a line of grinding machinery for grinding silica, feldspar, talc and other minerals which were used mostly in the manufacture of ceramics.

Before long another line was added, our Cawood developing a system for the refining of sienna, umber, ochre, and other earth colors, utilizing continuous mills for the washing and refining of these materials. These same mills were later used for the preparation of paper coatings and, during World War I, Cawood developed a process for the manufacture of whiting, using marble dust in the process in place of materials imported from France and England.

Another Cawood development was a process for grinding and classifying of lapidilite as a means of obtaining lithium—a material

used largely in the production of glass products and other products as well. Cawood organized the General Pulverizing Company to produce this product, as well as to produce fine feldspar, and for manufacturing his synthetic whiting.

Cawood soon realized that expansion of sales in the lines already covered would not be sufficient to satisfy his desire for exploiting the talents of the company. He decided that Patterson must add new lines of equipment, and soon developed a line of pebble and ball mills for grinding paint products. These new mills, designed specifically for paint grinding, allowed paint manufacturers to reduce their labor costs 20 to 50 percent. The new line of mills expanded rapidly, and these new ball mills soon were to replace flat buhrstone mills for the grinding of porcelain enamel, paint, glaze and other products. In a short time the sales volume reached large proportions.

Cawood was driving hard. By this time he was intensely interested in increasing the capacity of the plant, and installing modern machinery. In 1925, the Patterson Company, under Cawood's direction, decided to undertake an extremely progressive program—first, to build entire new plants for more economical manufacture, and then to add new and improved lines of equipment. Abandoning both the Upper and Lower Works, located in the business section of East Liverpool, in 1927 the Company moved into the new machine plant just built in East End, East Liverpool. Much new equipment, including large lathes, new vertical boring mills, milling machines, and other machine tools, was installed. New forging equipment was added. Traveling cranes served the main aisle tools. The building of this new large machine shop was the first step in the company's forward looking program. Next to the site, on St. George Street, was the former McLean Tire & Rubber Company plant, now idle. Patterson purchased this plant, which was practically new, and converted it into an office building, laboratory and engineering department.

In 1928 a modern foundry was built, and this foundry was made as nearly completely automatic as possible.

The next project in the program was the extension of the machine division. An extension of approximately 120 feet was added.

In the year 1929, Cawood organized the Patterson Steel Products Company, a subsidiary to the main Patterson Company, and built a plant for the fabrication of steel plate into mills, kettles, and other equipment of that type. He also organized the Patterson Refractories Company, in 1930, to manufacture linings and grinding balls for pebble, ball and tube mills, and for lining chemical vessels and other equipment. This was another subsidiary company. A ceramic material called Porox was developed, and used largely for lining equipment and for grinding balls sold to the ceramic, paint and general process industries.

After a time the two subsidiary companies were consolidated into the parent Patterson Company. Meanwhile, Cawood was instrumental in developing a new lining material named Arlcite, a hard, acid-proof and abrasion-resistant material which was made into grinding balls, mill linings, chemical vessel linings, etc. Its sale grew rapidly.

All this while many new products were being developed, and old designs improved. Cawood designed and introduced a line of process kettles for use in the chemical and other process industries. In the beginning these were largely used in the manufacture of adhesives, but were soon followed by kettles for the processing of synthetics, such as those required in the manufacture of synthetic yarns and products of many kinds for the chemical industry.

Another significant episode in the life of our Cawood was his acquaintanceship with Leo H. Bakeland, the inventor of Velox sensitized printing paper utilized in the science of photography. The patents on this product were sold to Eastman Kodak Company, and Mr. Bakeland started intensive work on plastics. Inventing a product which was a combination of phenol and formaldehyde, he created a new and superior plastic, which he named Bakelite. He later organized The Bakelite Company. Cawood found great pleasure in designing and building Mr. Bakeland's first experimental kettle, as well as other equipment which he utilized in his development work, and through the years Patterson has supplied a great deal of equipment to the Bakelite Company. Machinery for making plastics of many kinds was added to the Patterson line, and in addition to synthesizing systems, other machines were developed for polymerization, heating and cooling

of synthetic resins, varnish, and those used in oil bodying, refining, distillation and other necessary functions required in the preparation of many of the organic and inorganic products, in both pilot plant and production sizes.

Most of the equipment built in the early stages of this endeavor was based on Cawood designs. These designs were gradually improved until they were the best in the industry.

One of the lines of Patterson equipment which achieved great popularity was a line of mixing equipment for liquid mixing of many kinds of materials, including mixing equipment for pastes. Another specialty of the company was a line of blenders, used for dry mixing and blending; and another, a line of special vacuum dryers—these units eliminating practically all of the labor formerly required in handling the product to be dried. These vacuum dryers made a real hit in the process industries and have since constituted a considerable portion of the machines sold for this purpose.

A laboratory was established, and was soon widely used for processing customers' materials which were sent to the company for that purpose, and for ascertaining the adaptibility of Patterson machines to the particular application.

Many single machines for special applications were designed, engineered and built, until the entire line of Patterson equipment was capable of processing almost any material for any purpose.

Our Cawood was a firm believer in advertising. On one occasion he covered most of the names in the R. G. Dun commercial rating books. Perhaps this was a rather foolish thing to do, but it did bring results and helped to expand the business. After a time, an advertising department was established, and in addition to trade publication advertising, an average of 20,000 pieces of direct-mail matter was mailed out each month.

Cawood early realized the necessity for branch sales offices, and established the first one in New York City, which operated successfully. Other offices were acquired, in Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Atlanta, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Houston, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle, until, over a period

of a few years the Company operated close to twenty branch offices, with sales agencies in cities not covered by branch offices.

Meanwhile, Cawood had developed an ever increasing market for Patterson equipment in Canada. He made extensive trips through Canada, also visited Mexico, and later, England, both for pleasure and for investigation of processes in foreign countries. In time, branch sales offices were established in Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and arrangements made for manufacturing Patterson equipment by a company located in Canada. This arrangement proved to be not too satisfactory and so, in 1945, Cawood formed a new corporation, the Patterson Foundry & Machine Co. (CANADA) Ltd., and in 1949 this corporation constructed a fine new plant at Scarborough, Toronto, Ontario.

Cawood's deep absorption in the business, his constant desire for improvement, brought about many developments. The capitalization of the company was changed, and employees were given the opportunity to purchase stock in the company if they desired. An export department was established, with agencies in several foreign countries. The engineering department was enlarged and new talent added—engineers who were conversant with the problems of the ever expanding chemical and process industries.

After 56 years of service with the Patterson Company—36 years in the capacity of President—Richard Lawrence Cawood, who had started his career with Patterson in 1900 as apprentice machinist, occupying the positions of foreman, superintendent, chief engineer, general manager, and vice president through the years to 1920, and in 1920 becoming president—in 1956 finally decided that he wished to be relieved from the burden of such onerous duties, and so, turned the business over to the Ferro Corporation, of Cleveland, Ohio, a close associate of Patterson, selling the company in which he held controlling interest, but being retained as a consultant for a period of three years. A few years later the Company was again sold, this time to a group of Cleveland industrialists.

CHAPTER XVI

In 1930, Cawood and his good friend, C. V. Beatty, together with Richard B. Smith and John McDonald, purchased a plot of ground eleven miles north of East Liverpool, and Cawood designed and built a log cabin on this site. There were three rooms—living and dining room combined, bedroom (in which no one ever slept, not even George Washington), and an electrified kitchen. A large fireplace filled the space at one end of the living room, and the chandeliers were wagon wheels fitted with electric lights. In the stone lintel above the fireplace Cawood cut the lines of the first verse of a poem by Robert W. Service . . .

"Oh, it is good to drink and sup,
And then beside the kindly fire
To smoke and heap the faggots up,
And rest and dream to heart's desire."

During the cutting operation Cawood was not too sure he would have any hands left. The cabin, which they named "Vagabond Lodge," had a commodious front porch, and in one of the stones of this porch Cawood cut the motto, "*All Ye Who Enter Here, Leave Care Behind.*" When these two projects were finished, Cawood vowed never again to undertake an operation of this sort.

Nearly ten years of good fun was enjoyed at this country domicile, which later was sold to an industrial company to be used for the entertainment of its guests.

CHAPTER XVII

Our Cawood's business interests during the years were quite diversified—his attention and devotion were not entirely given to the Patterson Company. As early as 1904 he organized and became president of the Richard L. Cawood Company, a business enterprise devoted to the refining of white clay from Georgia, Florida and the Carolinas, and later on the company imported the clay from England. The Cawood Company, together with F. Q. Mason of East Liverpool, became interested in the manufacture and sale of "green oxide of chrome," and a few other chemicals. Mr. Mason was in the business of manufacturing ceramic colors at that time. Later on, desiring to acquire the chromic oxide business for his own, Mr. Mason purchased the interest of the Richard L. Cawood Company in the manufacture of this product.

In 1907, Cawood organized the Kenilworth Tile Company, and established a plant in Newell, West Virginia, becoming its president. This company produced a special line of artistic mantel tile, designed by Cawood. Both the body and the glaze for the tiles were of Cawood's development. Some years later the New Castle Refractories Company acquired the Kenilworth Tile plant, and is still operating it.

In 1915, Cawood organized the American Paper Products Company, to manufacture envelopes, he becoming President, with Mr. J. K. Moffett as Vice President and B. W. Hunsicker, Secretary and Treasurer. Organized on Christmas Day, 1915, the company started business operations New Year's Day, 1916, a little later on purchasing property in East Liverpool, which it enlarged and equipped. The business was successful, and continued to grow rapidly. In time, the plant proved to be entirely too small for the company's manufacturing operations, and so, in the summer of 1958, ground was purchased in Youngstown, Ohio, and the company built a handsome new manufacturing plant, with much new equipment, some of it special. These new facilities permitted the Paper Products Company to manufacture a greater variety of products. It is presently again engaged in a project to greatly enlarge its facilities and to increase its lines of production. Cawood continued as President until January 1, 1962, at which time he resigned to become Chairman of the Board. J. Stanley Probst suc-

ceeded him as President, John M. Roberts IV, our Cawood's son-in-law, becoming Vice President and Treasurer, with Richard Hunsicker, son of the late B. W. Hunsicker, succeeding Mr. Roberts as Secretary.

Around 1932, when men who were working on W.P.A. were sweeping leaves from one side to the other side of the streets, the W.P.A. doling out food to these people at the Fire Station, our Richard L. Cawood called a meeting at the Fire Station, and placed before the people at the meeting a proposal to sewer the outlying districts of the city—including St. Clair Avenue, Park Boulevard, and other locations which possessed no sewer facilities. He suggested employing these unemployed people to dig the ditches and lay the sewer pipe for the sewers, paying standard labor rates by a method of issuing coupons for the time employed, which they could turn in at the Fire Station for groceries, meat and other provisions. In this way, no greater outlay would be necessary than for the work these people were doing sweeping leaves. Cawood's proposal also included provision to pay for the sewer pipe, cement, etc., by having a small levy placed on the tax duplicate for this purpose, the levy to be applied for one-half year only. A large crowd attended the meeting, and the proposition was unanimously approved. The assessment was also unanimously approved, with the result that these unsewered sections of the city were provided with sewer systems. Ed Ryan and Francis Ryan, brothers, were superintendents of the job.

Cawood was appointed, by Mayor Joseph S. Wilson, to the Board of Sinking Fund Trustees, on which he served for twenty-eight years, possibly the longest term ever served by any trustee of that Board.

Organizing the Columbiana County Industrial Association, about 1932, Cawood became President, and W. H. Vodrey, Secretary. This association was very active, particularly concerning matters pertaining to taxes during the period of 1932, 1933 and 1934. Cawood was also a member of the Tri-State Industrial Association, of Pittsburgh, and served on that Board for a period of seven years.

Our Cawood was one of the organizers of the East Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, as well as of the East Liverpool Country

Club. Among his other affiliations were The American Ceramic Society, American Chemical Society, American Oil Chemists' Association, and the National Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Association, of which he was Chairman of the Laboratory and Machinery Committee.

Through the years our Cawood has been very active in banking circles. In 1925, he was Vice President of the Community Bank in East Liverpool. He was named a Director in the Potters National Bank, and headed the committee that consolidated the Potters National Bank and the Dollar Savings Bank, forming The Potters Bank & Trust Co., of which he became President in 1930.

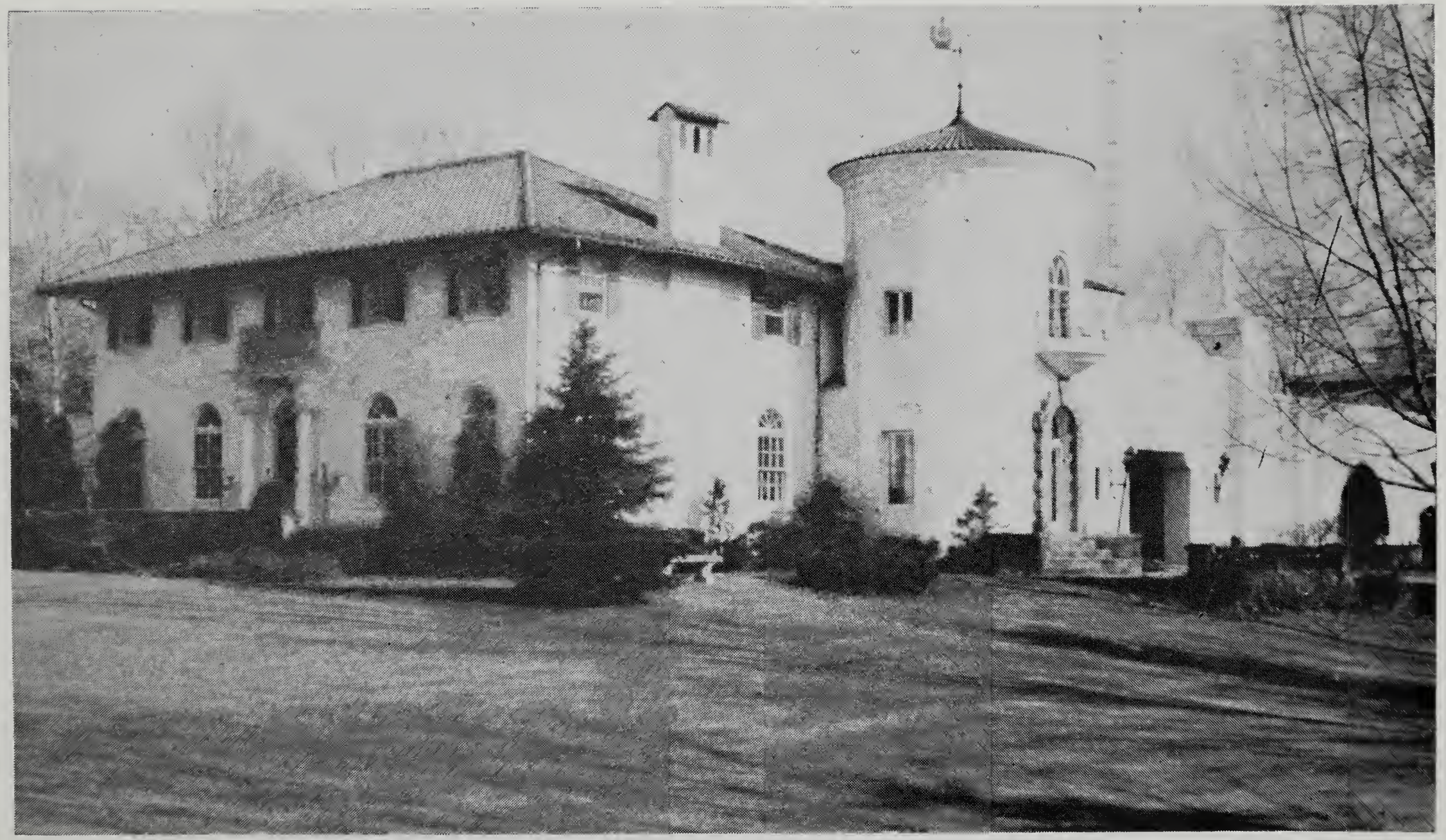
Cawood's clubs are the Duquesne Club, the University Club, Longue Vue Club and Pittsburgh Athletic Association, all of Pittsburgh; and the Youngstown Club of Youngstown, Ohio. He is a member of the Carnegie Society of Pittsburgh.

Richard Lawrence Cawood and Mary Virginia Stone were married July 12, 1922. Since that date, East Liverpool, Ohio has been their home.

RAYMOND NEILSON

Richard Lawrence Cawood

Mary Virginia Stone Cawood



Cawood House

CHAPTER XVIII

CAWOOD HOUSE

Cawood House, designed and built by our Cawood, was started in 1923, completed in 1924. Its location is the corner of Thompson Park Boulevard and St. Clair Avenue, with the main entrance on St. Clair Avenue, at 2600.

Of Italian Renaissance design throughout, practically every room faces a garden. The main entrance door of the house contains eight carved panels, the exact design said to have been carved by Michelangelo. The chairs in the reception hall are of a design after those carved by Savonarola, the Italian monk who was burned at the stake on a charge of heresy, because of his belief that Christ was the only King.

The Italian mantel in the living room is of special interest. Over this large ornamented mantel hangs a beautiful painting, "The Holy Family," by Andrea Del Sarto, painted about 1500. Also hanging in the living room is a large portrait of our Cawood, painted by Neilson, and a portrait of Mrs. Mary Cawood by Fritz Hoelzer.

In the dining room is a portrait of George Washington, painted in grisaille, by Rembrandt Peale. The dining room and most of the furnishings are Italian.

Throughout the entire house are ornamented walls and ceilings of Italian influence. Most of the decorations, lighting fixtures, and furnishings are Venetian and French. Beautiful paintings adorn the walls—originals by Ridgeway Knight, Sir Henry Raeburn, Jacob Gruenenwald, Adolph Schreyer, and a self-portrait by Van Dyck. Oriental rugs cover the floors.

The Tower bedroom has great distinction. It is a circular room, with twenty foot domed ceiling, its decoration representing cherubim in a bright blue sky, dropping flowers below. The ceiling is illuminated by concealed lighting. All furnishings in this room are Italian except the antique decorated bed, which came from the Chateau Robespierre. The bedspread and tapestry hanging are Napoleon III originals.

Other bedrooms are of French and Italian design, with French furnishings throughout.

A solarium overlooks the patio. Gardens are Italian.

In 1936, Carillon Chimes were presented to Trinity Church at Saint Mary's City, Maryland, by the Richard Lawrence Cawoods as a memorial to Cawood's father, Alexander Cawood II, who, as a young man, lived there and was a member of that church. A gold plate above the door reads:

Cawood Chimes
presented by
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawrence Cawood
in memory of
Mr. Cawood's father
Alexander Cawood II

They also made a gift of English Carillonic Bells to the First Methodist Church of East Liverpool, in memory of Cawood's father and mother. A bronze plaque in the narthex of the church reads:

The Cawood Carillon
was presented to
The First Methodist Church
by
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lawrence Cawood
as a memorial to
Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cawood
Christmas, 1956

Our Cawood and Mrs. Cawood have traveled extensively, visiting many foreign countries—England, France, Belgium, Austria, Germany, Switzerland and Spain. Their travels have carried them also to many of the Mediterranean countries—Italy, Greece, Turkey, Algeria and Egypt; and to Mexico, Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Cuba and the other West Indies. Trips were usually for pleasure and relaxation, but our Cawood always kept a keen eye open for ideas and investigated many processes in foreign countries.

CHAPTER XIX

The youngest generations of the Cawood family are the two daughters of Richard Lawrence Cawood and Mary Virginia Stone Cawood, and their children. Mary Frances Cawood, born December 11, 1924, the elder of the two daughters, married Furman South III, residing in Mt. Lebanon, Pittsburgh, Pa. Her children are:

Herbert .....born September 11, 1947
Lawrence Cawood ....born February 20, 1949
Ann Cameron .....born September 1, 1953
Furman IV .....born September 15, 1955
Mary Cawood .....born July 19, 1957
Frank Stone .....born December 18, 1961

The younger daughter, Sarah Louella Cawood, born June 2, 1929, married John Mark Roberts IV. Their home is in Forsyth Place, East Liverpool, Ohio, and her children:

Alexandria Cawood ...born March 20, 1952
John Mark V .....born May 31, 1954
Richard Cawood .....born August 13, 1956

This day, February 12, 1962, my 80th birthday, marks the completion of my History of Cawood and the summation of the history of my life.

Richard L. Cawood

RICHARD LAWRENCE CAWOOD

Genealogy

I JOHANNES DE CAWOOD, 1201-1220-1227

Sons: David de Cawood
John de Cawood

II DAVID DE CAWOOD, 1263-1279-1284-1312

Sons: John de Cawood
Thomas Cawood
Will Cawood

III JOHN DE CAWOOD, 1294

His wife: Alice

Sons: John de Cawood, 1335-1350
William Cawood, 1389
Adam Cawood=Margaret

Dau.: Alice Cawood
Isabel Cawood=Robert Aunger

IV JOHN DE CAWOOD, 1365 d. 1390

Wife: Margaret

Son: John de Cawood

Dau.: Alice Cawood=Thomas Aunger
Agnes Cawood=Wm. Revyll

V JOHN DE CAWOOD (1403 Cawood Castle) 1408

Wife: Isabella

Son: Peter de Cawood

Dau.: Margaret Cawood=Richard Acclom, m. 1424

VI PETER DE CAWOOD, 1426-1443-1449

Son: John Cawood

VII JOHN CAWOOD, 1445-1450-1463

Wife: Agnes Fairfax (d. Sir Richard Fairfax)

Son: John Cawood

Dau.: Margaret

VIII JOHN CAWOOD

Wife: Elizabeth Folkingham
(d. Robert Folkingham of Leeds)

Son: John Cawood

IX JOHN CAWOOD, 1514-1572 (Royal Printer)

Wife: Joane

Sons: John Cawood
Gabriel Cawood (d. 1570)
Edmund Cawood

X JOHN CAWOOD

Son: Thomas Cawood, 1550-1585

XI THOMAS CAWOOD, 1550-1585

Wife: Mary Jean Willy

Son: Robert Cawood

XII ROBERT CAWOOD, 1575

Wife: Isabel Jackson, 1601

Sons: Simon Cawood
Stephen Cawood I

Dau.: Ann Cawood

XIII STEPHEN CAWOOD I, 1606-1653

Wife:

Sons: Robert Cawood
Stephen Cawood II
Thomas Cawood

Dau.: Mary Cawood

XIV STEPHEN CAWOOD II, 1630-1676

Wife: Ann Terrett

Son: Stephen Cawood III

XV STEPHEN CAWOOD III, 1670-1735

Wife: Mary Cox (Dau. John Cox), 1690-1748

Sons: John Cawood
William Cawood
Thomas Cawood
Stephen Cawood IV

Dau.: Ann Cawood
Mary Cawood
Hester Cawood
Penelope Cawood

XVI STEPHEN CAWOOD IV, 1700-1767

Wife: Eleanor

Sons: Stephen Cawood
Thomas Cawood
Benjamin Cawood

Dau.: Anne Cawood
Dorothy Cawood
Esther Cawood
Elizabeth Cawood
Martha Cawood
Eleanor Cawood

XVII BENJAMIN CAWOOD, d. before 1807

Wife: Sybil Myvert Barber
(dau. Luke and Rebecca Barber)

Sons: Alexander Cawood I
Benjamin Cawood

XVIII ALEXANDER CAWOOD I

Wife: Mary Clark (m. 1810)

Sons: Hezekiah Barber Cawood
Alexander Cawood II

Dau.: Sarah Ann Cawood

XIX ALEXANDER CAWOOD II, 1832-1888

Wife: Frances Elnora Henderson, 1843-1919

Sons: James Joseph Cawood, 1862-1893
George Alexander Cawood, 1869-1876
Richard Lawrence Cawood, 1882-

Dau.: Katherine Henderson Cawod, 1860-1919
Sarah Ann Cawood, 1864-1896
Louella Cawood, 1866-1952
Eliza Lazetta Cawood, 1869-1945

XX RICHARD LAWRENCE CAWOOD, 1882

Wife: Mary Virginia Stone, 1896
(m. 1922)

Dau.: Mary Frances Cawood, 1924
Sarah Louella Cawood, 1929

XXI MARY FRANCES CAWOOD, 1924

Hus.: Furman South III, 1921

Sons: Herbert, 1947
Lawrence Cawood, 1949
Furman IV, 1955
Frank Stone, 1961

Dau.: Ann Cameron, 1953
Mary Cawood, 1957

XXI SARAH LOUELLA CAWOOD, 1929

Hus.: John Mark Roberts IV, 1920

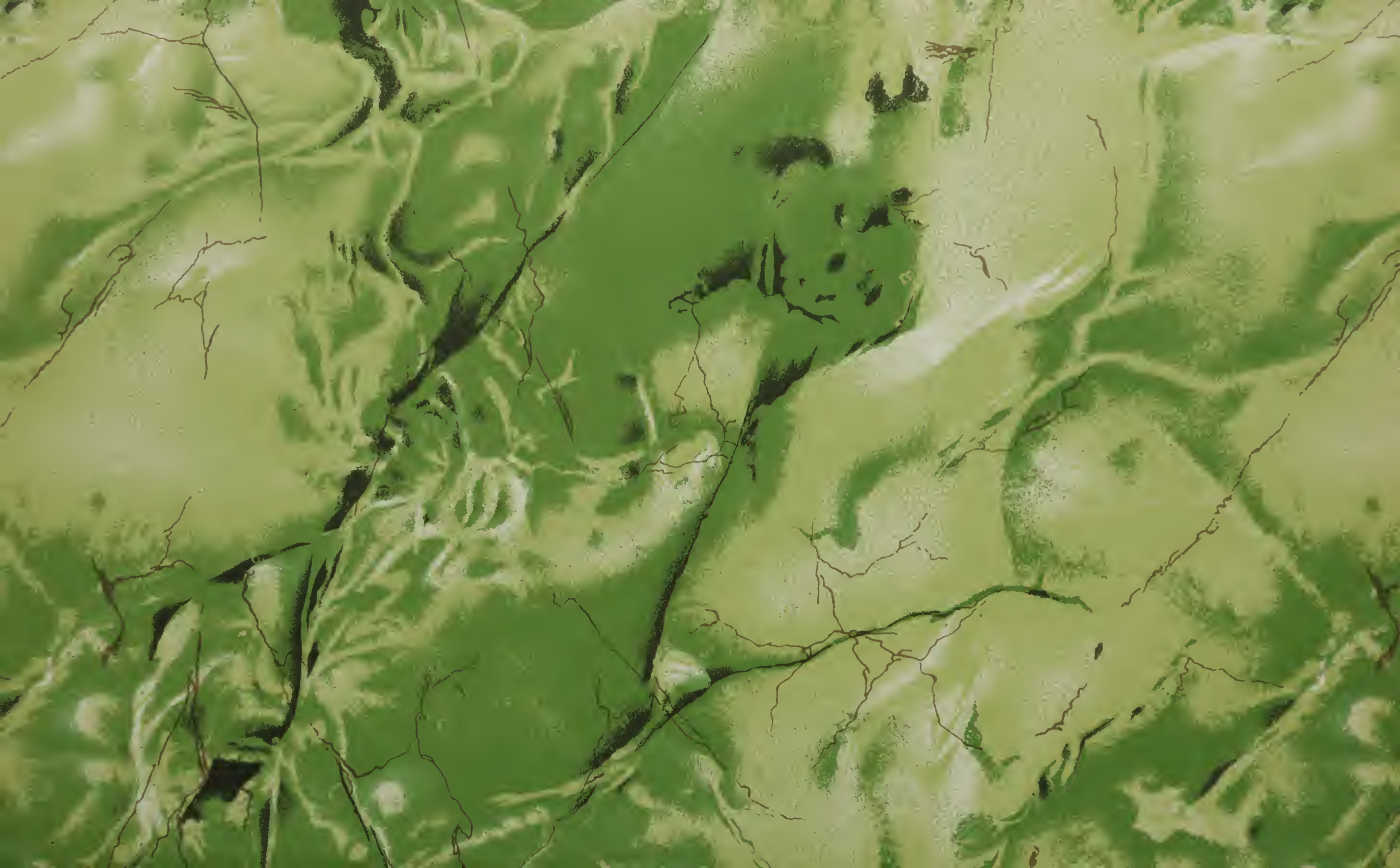
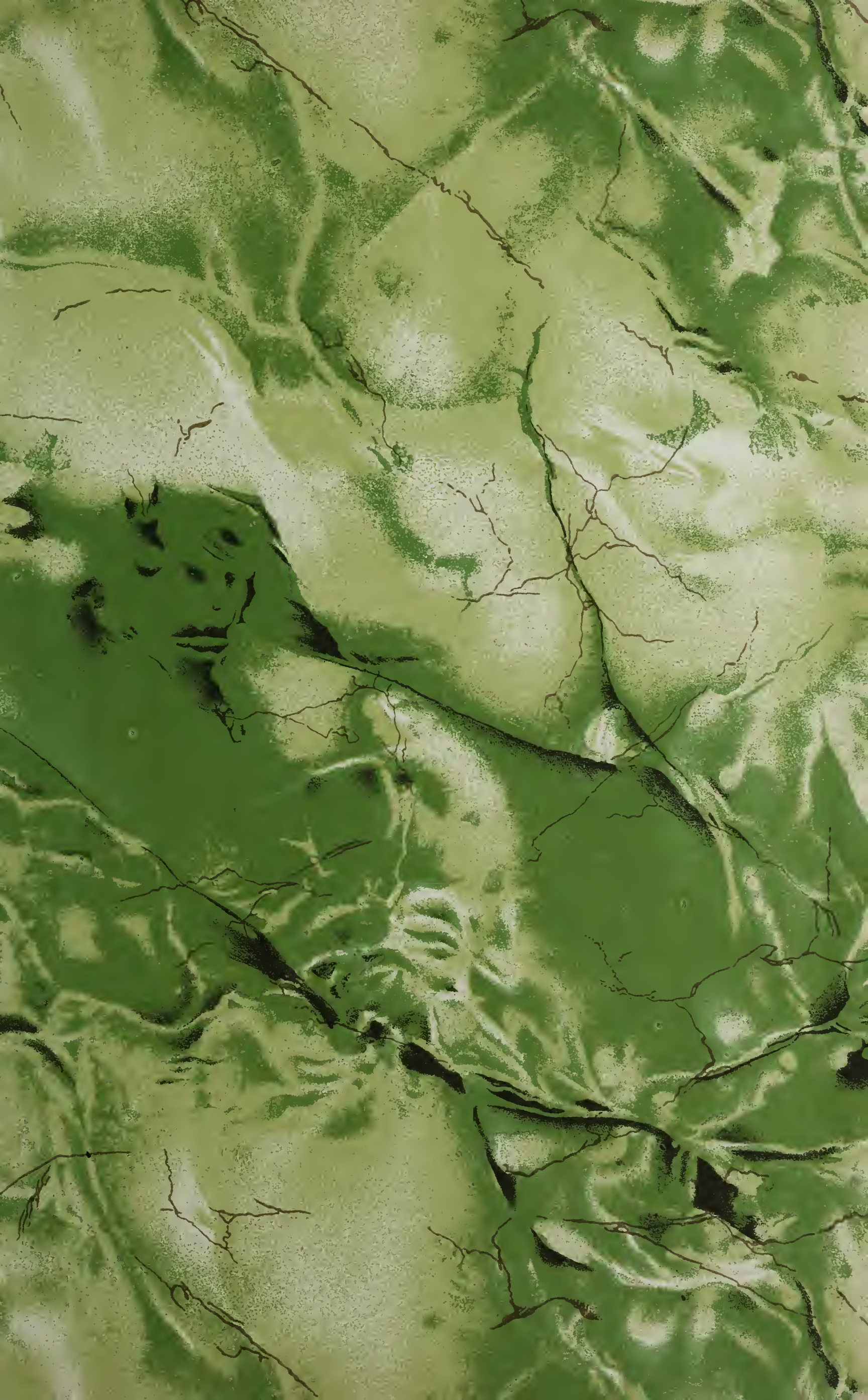
Sons: John Mark V, 1954
Richard Cawood, 1956

Dau.: Alexandria Cawood, 1952

The Rev. John Cawood was born at Matlock, Derbyshire, March 18, 1775, died November 7, 1852. His parents were in humble circumstances and he received in childhood a limited education. Three years' study under careful direction enabled him to enter St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, in 1797. He obtained his degree in 1801, took Holy Orders, and became successively Curate of Ribsford and Dowles, and Incumbent of St. Anne's Chapel of Ease, Bewdley, Worcestershire.

His hymns, seventeen in all, were never published by himself.

Some of the most important are found in various publications:

1. *Almighty God, Thy Word is Cast*
2. *Hark! What Mean those Holy Voices? (1819)*
3. *Begin a Joyful Song (1819)*
4. *Behold yon Wonderous Star (1819)*
5. *Trembling with Tender Alarms (1816)*
   (Finding of Moses)
6. *In Israel's Fane, by Silent Night (1816)*
   (Samuel)
7. *King o'er all Worlds, the Saviour Shone (1819)*
8. *Christians, the glorious hope ye know (1819)*
9. *Hark! What Means those lamentations? (1819)*
   (Missions)

(Taken from a dictionary of Hymnology by Julian, Vol. 245 J 94-2, Carnegie N.S. Library)